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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-064  
Monday  
4 April 1988

# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-88-064

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## Japan

### Soviet Fleet Spotted in Sea of Japan

OW041249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—A Soviet fleet of six warships led by the aircraft carrier "Novosibirsk" was spotted cruising north in the Japan Sea some 200 to 300 kilometers off Wajima, Ishikawa Prefecture early Monday, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) reported.

An MP6 class missile supply ship thought to be carrying SSN5 antisea and antiground attack nuclear missiles, was also among the fleet that moved to waters some 80 kilometers north of Iki island, Shimane Prefecture, by noon, MSDF said.

The Soviet fleet is understood to be countering the Team Spirit '88 joint U.S.-South Korea military drill now under way on the eastern coast of South Korea, it said.

It was the first time since last August that the 37,100-ton "Novosibirsk" belonging to the Soviet Pacific Fleet has been confirmed operating near Japan, MSDF said.

### Magazine To Carry Shevardnadze Message

OW011311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT  
1 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—The new political approaches being advocated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev should work not only for disarmament and some other limited problems but should also apply to the Asia-Pacific situation, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze says in a message directed at Japan.

The message will be carried in the April 15 edition of the Soviet publicity journal SOVIET UNION TODAY, being published by the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo. The foreign minister contributed the special message to mark the 30th anniversary of the journal's publication.

In his message, Shevardnadze expresses his desire for an improvement in Japan-Soviet relations, saying that bilateral relations should match the geographical closeness and domestic potential and abilities of the two countries.

He does not mention any specific problems pending between the two countries, such as the Japanese territorial claim over the four northern islands east of Hokkaido.

Referring to the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. treaty for abolishing medium- and short-range nuclear missiles, Shevardnadze says that it was not the Soviet Union and United States alone, but also Japan and other countries that helped bring about the successful conclusion.

He also seeks Japan's understanding and support for the problem of reducing strategic nuclear arms by half, saying that the Soviet Union will answer Japanese interests regarding the issue.

### Takeshita, Michel Talk on Trade Bill Issue

OW041125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and a U.S. lower house leader Monday agreed on the importance of creating an atmosphere in which the U.S. Congress could endorse President Ronald Reagan's veto, if he exercises it, on the pending omnibus trade bill, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The agreement came at a 30-minute meeting between Takeshita and Republican lower house floor leader Robert H. Michel.

The Illinois lawmaker told Takeshita if Reagan vetoes the trade bill, which calls for tougher retaliation against unfair foreign trade practices, Congress will be faced with a difficult choice on how to respond.

Michel, currently here on an eight-day visit until Sunday, added that he personally does not favor retaliatory measures or sanctions.

In response, Takeshita was quoted as saying it is important to adopt positive attitudes in supporting friendly relations between the two countries and the free trade system.

The Republican leader also expressed the hope that Japan-U.S. negotiations on Japanese liberalization of beef and oranges will be resolved as soon as possible, according to the official.

### Takeshita Says Beef Talks 'Not Broken Off'

OW031546 Tokyo NHK General Television Network  
in Japanese 0300 GMT 3 Apr 88

[Text] Prime Minister Takeshita held a news conference shortly before noon today in Saga City, where he was campaigning for a House of Councillors by-election in the Saga constituency. At the news conference, he referred to the breakdown of talks between the ruling and opposition parties on the 1988 tax reduction issue and reaffirmed his intention to push for drastic tax reforms. He said he hopes the new indirect tax, now under study, will be regarded not as a revenue source to back up the tax reductions but as a means of establishing a balanced tax system.

[Begin Takeshita recording] You mentioned a large-scale indirect tax as a revenue source to back up tax reductions in 1988, but I hope you will perceive it not as a revenue

source for tax reductions, amounting to more than 3 trillion yen this year or in an average year, but as the institution of a balanced tax system in a desirable form. [end recording]

Prime Minister Takeshita made these remarks in a departure from the topic of tax reductions, thus reiterating his intention of pushing for drastic tax reforms.

Meanwhile, commenting on the latest breakdown of the Japan-U.S. beef and citrus liberalization talks, Prime Minister Takeshita said that he thinks the negotiations were not broken off but interrupted. He said that he would discuss measures to cope with it with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Sato upon his return home this afternoon but added that basically he expects the issue to be resolved through dialogue with the United States.

He said it is conceivable that an arbitration committee will be set up under the GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. However, he said he hopes that the government and farmers, in the meantime, will join efforts for the resolution of the issue, thus indicating his desire to have the issue resolved before a regular GATT board meeting, scheduled for next month.

#### Further on Trade Dispute

OW030624 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT  
3 Apr 88

[Text] Saga, April 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Sunday Japan wants to settle the beef and citrus fruit dispute with the United States through bilateral talks and not through mediation by a GATT panel.

Takeshita, here on a stumping tour to support his fellow candidate in a by-election for the House of Councillors, told reporters that the top-level Japan-U.S. talks in Washington last week were unsuccessful but that they have only been "suspended," and he expressed hope of a settlement on the issue as both countries have agreed to continue bilateral talks.

He said Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato may visit Washington again to try settle the dispute.

The most recent bilateral beef and citrus fruit import quotas agreement expired at the end of last month.

U.S. officials have demanded that imports be liberalized and intended to ask the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on Friday to set up a panel to discuss the matter. The panel will be established within two months or so if the complaint is filed, but U.S. officials accepted a Japanese request last week for further bilateral negotiations before the panel is set up.

Meanwhile, chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said in an interview with a private television station that Sato might go to Washington again next month in a further effort to settle the issue. But he declined to discuss any possible Japanese concessions.

#### Decision Expected by 4 May

OW041055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—Japan will make a definite policy decision on the beef and orange dispute with the United States through bilateral negotiations by May 4, when a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) Council is due to be held in Geneva, government spokesman Keizo Obuchi said Monday.

The decision was taken during a meeting between Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato, who returned home Sunday after holding unsuccessful top-level talks in Washington over U.S. demands for decontrols on Japan's beef and orange imports.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi, Sato briefed the prime minister on his four rounds of talks with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, who told Sato to bring the issue to the GATT.

The four-year bilateral agreement on Japan's beef and orange import quotas expired Friday.

The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party also reconfirmed in a meeting Monday that they will determine to resolve the dispute through bilateral consultations before that GATT Council meeting is held in May, LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe said.

The agriculture minister told the meeting he will continue negotiations with the U.S. based on the LDP's stance on the farm issue, Abe said.

Meanwhile, an LDP farm panel, which held a meeting at the party headquarters, reconfirmed that it would abide by its earlier resolution that Japan should not remove import quotas on beef, oranges and orange juice, LDP officials said.

The U.S. has said it will file a suit with the world trade body GATT against Japan's farm trade restrictions. The U.S. is expected to ask for panel mediation at a specially convened meeting of the GATT Council on April 8.

GATT Article 23 calls for bilateral negotiations first and then panel talks if they fail. The latest Japan-U.S. talks were held voluntarily without recoveries [as received] to GATT procedures.

**MITI Officials To Review Chip Accord in U.S.**  
*OW041111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT  
4 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will send two high-ranking officials to Washington on Thursday to review a bilateral semiconductor agreement and implement it, ministry officials said Monday.

The move follows a formal ruling by a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that Japan's chip export monitoring system violates GATT rules.

MITI is considering changes in the Japan-U.S. chip pact and alternative measures short of price monitoring to prevent Japanese chips from being exported below fair prices, the officials said.

MITI head Hajime Tamura earlier suggested that Japan must accept the GATT ruling because it has become the world's No. 2 economic power.

However, the United States is said to be dissatisfied by Japanese proposals to change the pact, the officials said. The Japanese side is hoping to settle the issue at a ministerial trade conference between Japan, the U.S., the European Community (EC) and Canada set for Vancouver, Canada, from April 15-17, the officials said.

The conference will line up trade representatives of all parties to the issue—Japan, the U.S. and the EC, which filed a petition with GATT over the matter.

**Detained Seamen Reported Laboring in DPRK**  
*OW021247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 KYODO—Two Japanese seamen convicted on charges of espionage against North Korea were seen engaged in labor at a construction site in Pyongyang in February, government sources reported Saturday.

The sources said the two Japanese "convicts" were spotted by a Japanese who toured North Korea for about two weeks in late February.

Isamu Beniko, 58, and Yoshio Kuriura, 56, skipper and first mate of the Japanese freighter "Fujisan Maru No 18", were sentenced to 15 years at labor by a North Korean court last December.

The sources said North Korean authorities intentionally allowed the Japanese tourist to witness the seamen serving the sentence.

Beniko was earlier reported to be in poor health.

Beniko and Kuriura were taken into custody for alleged spying on North Korea in late 1983 when their ship visited a North Korean port.

A North Korean soldier stowed away aboard the freighter when it returned to Japan on the preceding voyage.

North Korea claimed the pair assisted the soldier in his attempt to defect and seek asylum in South Korea.

Japanese efforts to bring about the release of Beniko and Kuriura have been stalled since Japan imposed sanctions against North Korea last January in connection with the alleged bombing of a South Korean airliner last November, killing all 115 people aboard.

North Korea countered the Japanese action by suspending negotiations for the release of the two seamen.

A North Korean woman who was arrested following the airliner incident publicly admitted that she and her associate, who committed suicide, had planted a time bomb aboard the South Korean plane in a move to disrupt the Seoul Olympics this summer, according to South Korean authorities.

**Reentry Refused to Pro-Pyongyang Residents**  
*OW011329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT  
1 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO—The Justice Ministry has decided to refuse the reentry to Japan of pro-Pyongyang Korean resident leaders after their planned visit to North Korea this month, ministry sources said Friday.

Han Tok-su, president of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and four others had sounded out the ministry on permits for them to reenter Japan after attending session of North Korea's parliament, which is to open next Tuesday.

The ministry has replied in the negative to Chongryun, the sources said.

The ministry decided on the refusal under Japan's basic policy of granting no reentry applications to those who visit North Korea for political purposes, the sources said.

The decision was not a part of Japan's sanctions against North Korea because of the KAL airline incident, the sources said.

In December 1986, the government refused to accept similar reentry applications from Han and others, but accepted the request later after they changed the purpose from "attending a conference" to "visit to relatives."

A Chongryun spokesman released a statement later in the day protesting the ministry's decision. The statement said the refusal was apparently linked with Japan's sanctions against North Korea.

# **Doi Confirms JSP Plan To Improve Ties With ROK**

OW030913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT

3 Apr 88

[Text] Naha, April 3 KYODO—Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, Sunday repeated her determination to try to improve her party's relations with South Korea.

The JSP, the largest opposition party in Japan, regards the Seoul government under President No Tae-u as one which is promoting democratization, Doi said in a press conference here.

She said it is perfectly natural for her party to change its policy on South Korea in accordance with the change in the South Korean situation.

Doi gave the press conference in Naha, the capital of Okinawa Prefecture, during her stumping tour here for the local prefectural assembly elections.

Political observers said Doi's remarks on Sunday confirmed that the JSP would adjust its pro-Pyongyang Korean policy into a more balanced one and seek an improved relationship with South Korea.

The party decided its basic stance on reviewing its Korean policy during the party's congress last February. At that time Doi made known her desire to make her first visit to Seoul before the start of the Seoul summer Olympics on September 17.

During the press conference, Doi said she believes that her party will be able to cooperate with the South Korean people in helping correct the current Japan-South Korea trade imbalance, promote bilateral economic cooperation and protect the human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

So far, however, the Seoul government has not shown any positive response to the JSP's policy change declared at the February party congress.

Last month, South Korea refused to issue a visa to a JSP Diet member who had planned to visit South Korea as a member of a suprapartisan delegation of Diet members having close relations with sporting circles. This led to the Diet group's postponement of the Seoul visit

# **Property Investment Abroad To Be Controlled**

OW030831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT

3 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO—Fearing new economic frictions, the Japanese Government plans to revise a law to control investments in overseas property by real estate and life insurance firms, which have been snapping up hotels and office buildings in the United States and Europe.

Local residents have been complaining about the frenzied pace of Japanese real estate purchases in their countries: prices have been skyrocketing, and they are beginning to feel "occupied." And the recent appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar has made matters worse, with small- and medium-sized realtors jumping into the buying spree as well.

Japanese investment in real estate abroad has increased five-fold since 1985 to total about 10 billion dollars in 1987, according to Japanese real estate industry estimates. As a result, residents on the U.S. West Coast and in Australia want to put the brakes on the sale of real estate to the Japanese, following the example of Honolulu, which now regulates such investment.

So far, legal restraints cannot be effected from the Japanese side. The existing land and structure transaction law does not cover foreign real estate investments. But the Construction Ministry has decided to revise the law to oblige realtors soliciting buyers of foreign realty assets to report them to the authorities. It will start negotiating the change with the Foreign Ministry and Finance Ministry after the current Diet session closes in May.

# **Reportage on Aftermath of PRC Train Crash**

## **PRC To Study Compensation**

OW020424 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT

2 Apr 88

[Text] Osaka, April 2 KYODO—Shanghai judiciary authorities have invited a Japanese lawyer to brief them on Japanese standards of compensation for victims involved in accidents, the lawyer said Saturday.

Shizuko Sasaki, 61, a former Socialist member of the House of Councillors, said she will visit Shanghai Monday through Thursday in connection with the March 24 head-on collision of two passenger trains near Shanghai.

Twenty-seven Japanese from the western Japan city of Kochi were killed and more than 100 Japanese and Chinese were injured. The Japanese victims were from the Kochi Gakugei Senior High School on a school excursion.



Sasaki, president of a Japan-China law exchange group, said a male senior high school student in Japan normally receives 55 million yen in damages if he dies in an accident and a female student about 42 million yen.

She said, however, that since China pays equal wages to men and women, it will probably pay damages on a par with all Japanese.

Sasaki said she will consult with Shanghai judiciary and rail officials and may also go to Beijing to consult with high-ranking Chinese officials on details of the compensation.

"I don't want to cause any trouble in friendly relations between China and Japan. China can gain international credibility if the compensation issue can be successfully settled," she said.

#### **Lawyer Leaves for PRC**

OW040543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Osaka, April 4 KYODO—A Japanese lawyer left for China Monday to explain Japan's compensation system for the 27 Kochi Gakugei High School students who were killed in a head-on collision between express trains in Shanghai last month.

Following her arrival in Shanghai, Shizuko Sasaki, 61, former Japan Socialist Party lawmaker of the upper house of the Diet, will show a Japanese compensation standard and ways for calculating damage money to the provincial legislative authorities and executives of a railways bureau.

The explanation request was made earlier by the authorities, who have wanted to obtain a Japanese compensation system guideline.

Sasaki, who is the director of a Kansai Region Japan-China law exchange association, will also visit Beijing to consult with high-ranking Chinese Government officials about paying the compensation in a foreign currency.

Families of the 27 dead students in the western Japan prefecture of Kochi set up their own group Sunday to negotiate compensation with the Chinese Government.

The 27 students were among 28 passengers killed March 24 when an express train collided head-on with another express train in the suburbs of Shanghai. They were on an excursion trip with other students in China. About 100 passengers were also injured.

#### **Diplomat Meets Injured Students**

OW030823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT  
3 Apr 88

[Text] Osaka, April 3 KYODO—The Chinese consul general in Osaka, Lu Qi, visited a hospital here Sunday where five Kochi Gakugei high school students who were critically injured in the recent train collision near Shanghai are receiving treatment.

After arriving at the Osaka Red Cross Hospital, Lu, with his wife Fan Shuqin, was briefed on the current condition of Kyoko Nonomiya and four other injured students by Osamu Yoshimatsu, deputy hospital head.

The Chinese couple visited the patients in their rooms and gave them their best wishes for a speedy recovery.

The accident occurred on March 24 and claimed 28 lives, including 26 students and one teacher from the high school, as well as injuring many other students.

Meanwhile, the bereaved families of the 27 Japanese victims in Kochi have organized a group to negotiate compensation with Chinese officials.

Shizuko Sasaki, lawyer for the group, is to leave for Shanghai on Monday and brief Chinese officials on Japanese compensation regulations.

#### **Consulate Thanks Officials**

OW021209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT  
2 Mar 88

[Text] Shanghai, April 2 KYODO—The Japanese Consulate General expressed gratitude to the Shanghai Municipal Government Saturday for cooperation over a train collision near Shanghai that killed 26 students and one teacher of the Kochi Gakugei Senior High School in Japan last week.

Consul General Shigenobu Yoshida also delivered a request from the Japanese school for compensation for the bereaved families and the injured.

Yoshida was accompanied by Hidehiko Sawa, vice principal of the Kochi High School, during a meeting with Chinese officials.

Sawa asked that full consideration be given to the fact that many bereaved families are not rich.

He requested the Chinese officials to provide photos of the accident.

In a related development, Ayako Nagano, the last of eight injured students, was flown from Shanghai to Narita aboard a Japan Air Lines plane Saturday.

Nagano was immediately taken to the University of Tokyo Hospital for treatment.

**Political Parties Report 1986 Contributions**  
*OW620817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT*  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 KYODO—Political funds which political parties and organizations collected nationwide during 1986 totaled a record 309.7 billion yen, topping the 300 billion yen level for the first time, the Home Affairs Ministry said Saturday.

The figure is three times as large as the amount in 1976 and larger than the previous record of 267.5 billion yen in 1983, the ministry said.

Of the total, 167 billion yen was collected in Tokyo and 142 billion yen in the rest of the country, the ministry said.

Both figures were record highs.

The record amount of political donations was attributed to the twin elections of both houses of the Diet in July 1986 and preparations for nationwide local elections in spring in 1987, the ministry said.

The Japan Communist Party got the largest amount of political funds with 45.8 billion yen, followed by 39 billion yen for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, 15.7 billion yen for No. 2 opposition Komeito, 15.3 billion yen for the top opposition Japan Socialist Party, and 7.6 billion yen for the Democratic Socialist Party.

**Chocolate Reportedly Affected by Chernobyl**  
*OW041031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Aomori, April 4 KYODO—Valentine's Day chocolate came with more than warm feelings from the heart this year: radioactive cesium-138 and -134 were detected in 16 of 22 brands of chocolate checked around February 14, according to a student research group.

The radioactive substances are produced in the nuclear fission process. The polluted chocolate included 14 foreign brands sold at shops in this city.

The research group at Hiroaki University's Medical Department said recently it believes milk used to make the chocolate was contaminated by radioactive leakage from the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the Soviet Union in April 1986.

The group said 78.5 bequels (a bequel is about 27 picocuries) of cesium was detected in chocolate imported from Switzerland, and 14 to 53 bequels in the remaining 13 foreign brands.

Chocolate produced by Japan's Meiji Seika Kaisha Ltd. contained 16.6 bequels of cesium, and slight amounts of the radioactive substance was found in two brands made by Morinaga and Co., it said.

The levels of cesium pollution were, however, all below the control standard of 370 bequels per kilogram set for imported food by the Health and Welfare Ministry.

But, Hiroaki Koide, a tutor at Kyoto University's Nuclear Reactor Research Institute, warned that tens of thousands of Japanese might get cancer if they continue to eat 500 grams of cesium-polluted chocolate every day for a year.

**North Korea**

**Reaction to Seoul Students Talks Proposal**

**University Students Proposal**

*SK020519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT*  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—Students of Seoul University proposed talks between representatives of the North and South Korean students, according to radio reports from Seoul.

They pasted up on the notice-board of the university a wall newspaper containing an open letter addressed to the students of Kim Il-song University in the name of the candidates for chairman and vice-chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University.

This wall newspaper dated March 29 carried a detailed content of the open letter proposing talks.

They, in the open letter, proposed to make a "grand across-the-country pilgrimage for national reconciliation" separately in the North and the South. They suggested that the South Korean students march from Mt. Hanna in Cheju Island to Panmunjom and the students of the northern half of the country from Mt. Paekdu to Panmunjom from August 1 to 14.

They also proposed to hold a sports meet of North and South Korean students either at Kim Il-song University or at Seoul University from September 15 to 17.

To this end they suggested holding working-level talks of the representatives of the two sides at Panmunjom or in a third country, for instance, Geneva, on June 10 and asked for a reply to this proposal.

Students of some 10 universities including Yonsei and Hanyang Universities respectively pasted up wall newspapers of the same content and expressed full support to this.

But, the fascist clique is stretching its tentacles of harsh suppression through investigation, branding this righteous action of the students of Seoul University as "violation of law."



### Daily Praises 'Just' Seoul Proposal

SK030856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT  
3 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA)—To make the South Korean students righteous action for North-South concord a target of sword-brandishing is a criminal act that can be committed only by the No Tae-u group which fears national reconciliation and unity and seeks only confrontation, division and war, not wanting relaxation of tension and reunification, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The author of the commentary says:

In an open letter to the students of Kim Il-song University which was made public on a wall newspaper on March 29, students of Seoul University in South Korea proposed talks between representatives of students of the North and the South.

Proposing to "make a grand pilgrimage march across the country for national reconciliation" separately in the North and the South, the letter suggested that South Korean students march from Mt. Hanna in Cheju Island to Panmunjom and students in the northern half from Mt. Paekdu to Panmunjom in the period from August 1 to 14.

It also proposed to hold a sports meet of students in the North and the South either at Kim Il-song University or at Seoul University from September 15 to 17. For this it proposed that delegates of the two sides, to begin with, have working-level talks at Panmunjom or in a third country, namely, in Geneva on June 10 and requested reply to this.

Students of 10 odd universities in Seoul including Yonsei, Hanyang and Konguk pasted up wall newspapers of the same content and expressed warm support to it.

This is a just proposal and a very noteworthy move aimed at pulling down the high wall in the North-South relations by opening a new chapter of reconciliation and unity in conformity with the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification.

But, the No Tae-u fascist clique branded the righteous action of the students as "violation of law". They have stretched harsh talons of suppression to the students, starting an "investigation" with the mobilisation of police.

This is an unpardonable treacherous crime going against the desire of the nation for national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

### Red Cross Chief Contacts Opposite

SK030332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2200 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Text] Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, yesterday sent the following phone message to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross Society, in connection with the delivery of a letter to the General Student Council of Seoul National University and to the president of the university, at the request of the Student Committee of Kim Il-song University and the university's president.

To: Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross Society.

To deliver a letter to the General Student Council of Seoul National University and to the president of your side's university, at the request of the Student Committee of Kim Il-song University and the president of the university, I will send two liaison men to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1500 [0600 GMT] on 4 April 1988. I hope your side will take a corresponding step in reply to this.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, 2 April 1988

### University Head Writes Counterpart

SK040848 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0600 GMT 4 Apr 88

[4 April letter from Pak Kwan-ho, president of Kim Il-song University, to Cho Wan-kyu, president of Seoul National University—read by announcer]

[Text] To Cho Wan-kyu, president of Seoul National University:

I believe you are also aware of the fact that the General Student Association of your university has now proposed to students of our Kim Il-song University to hold talks for national reconciliation. This proposal by your university's General Student Association is, I believe, a patriotic act that should win support from and be welcomed not only by all educators, but also by all youths, students, and compatriots in the North and South.

The Student Committee of our Kim Il-song University has sent a reply that affirmatively evaluates and expresses full consent with the proposal by your university's General Student Association.

I believe we should [words indistinct] and rejoice over the outstanding work of our students for the country and the nation—which we educators are unable to do

The patriotic desire of our young generations to open the road of national reconciliation and reunification have called on us, who have assumed heavy responsibility for the two universities, to experience a new awakening and to carry out the responsibility of educators.

Deeply fatmoming the hot-blooded and patriotic students' feelings of needing to express their outstanding will through wall posters, instead of directly conveying it through letters, we should spare no support or cooperation, so their will and desires can be achieved without fail. We should conserve, treasure, foster, and help to the utmost degree our young pupils who love the country and the nation. This is so their precious bud can flower in carrying out a righteous task, calling and answering each other.

I express my expectation that, even in the situation in which the autonomous activities of patriotic students have not only been the target of investigations by government power, but have also been considered crimes, you will oppose the authorities' unwarranted intervention and persecution, that you will protect the students, and that you will advance along the road of national salvation together with them.

I hope for your affirmative response.

[Signed] Pak Kwan-ho, President of Kim Il-song University, 4 April 1988, Pyongyang

#### **Students 'Welcome' Plan for Talks**

SK040840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0600 GMT 4 Apr 88

[4 April letter from the Kim Il-song University Student Committee to the Seoul National University General Student Association—read by announcer]

[Text] As has been already reported, on 2 April Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, telephoned the president of the South Korean Red Cross. He called on him to receive letters from our Kim Il-song University Student Committee and from the president of the university to the General Student Association at Seoul National University [SNU] and its president, at 1500 on 4 April in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conference room in Panmunjom.

However, the South Korean side refused to receive our letter and adopted an attitude of refusing to relay the letter to the students. Under such circumstances, we have no choice but to send the letters from the Kim Il-song University Student Committee and University President Pak Kwan-u to the SNU General Student Association and SNU President Cho Wan-kyu via a broadcast.

The letters read as follows:

Letter to the SNU General Student Association:

Fellow students at SNU, last 31 March we, the students of Kim Il-song University, heard the delightful news that the General Student Association at SNU had offered an important proposal for arranging a significant stage of meeting, one to which we will both run toward, out of a desire to eliminate the actual situation of the divided fatherland and the tragic sufferings imposed on the fellow countrymen.

Acutely feeling first the hot blood of consanguineous people and an outstretched hand of lofty patriotism in your proposal, your wonderful proposal, we now extend genuine fraternal greetings to all fellow students at SNU thus reflecting our affection for the consanguineous compatriots who cannot live in separation and who desire national salvation.

The proposal of the SNU General Student Association for talks between the students at our Kim Il-song University and those at your university, and for a great march stretching vertically through the national territory, from one end to the other, as well as a sporting event—the first of such things since the nation was divided—is a magnificent enterprise that should be praised by all students in the North and South, and applauded by the entire population.

In highly assessing the proposal by your university's General Student Association as a patriotic initiative that is useful for national reconciliation, and in pressing for national reunification, the Student Committee of our Kim Il-song University expresses its positive support for and welcome of your proposal.

Nothing is more painful to us than today's deplorable reality in which we, the consanguineous fellow countrymen who have lived together for tens of thousands of years, are forced to live separated in the North and South like enemies. The only thing that the tragic fate known as national division—which has been forced by outside forces—and the history of reunification and national salvation—which has overcome difficulties time after time—have taught our young generation is the noble premise that our youths and students who were born in a divided fatherland and have never known a reunified fatherland should become the standard-bearers of national reconciliation, and should take the leading role in the reunification movement.

Our youths and students who are thoroughly patriotic and who ardently hope for reunification can never afford to sit and wait for their parents to attain national reconciliation. Nor can they hope that the older generation will bring about national reunification.

We the young intellectuals in the North and South should become the vigorous nation-saving youths who promote national reconciliation and open the door to

reunification by pooling our will and strength, and by devoting our enthusiasm and sincerity to discharge the responsibility and mission borne before the nation and history.

With such a noble stand and patriotic will, the Student Committee of our Kim Il-song University is expressing its response to the proposal of your university's General Student Association, as follows:

Fully agreeing with your proposal for working-level talks on 11 June between the student representatives of our Kim Il-song University and your SNU, we consider it proper to use Panmunjom as a venue for talks.

We also agree with your proposal for having the talks discuss issues such as launching a great march running vertically through the national territory, from Mount Paektu to Panmunjom in the North and from Mount Halla to Panmunjom in the South, starting 1 August and lasting through 14 August, for national reconciliation. We also agree with your proposal for holding a sporting event at either of the two universities beginning on 15 September and extending through 17 September.

Besides, it will be good if we discuss together, if necessary, other issues that you might think of and that we are interested in, in the working-level talks.

In view of the fact that our meeting is something that is hoped for by the nation, and that it is a meeting of historic proportions on which the attention of all fellow students in the North and South is focused, as well as in view of the important mission that the talks bear, it is envisaged that our university's delegation will consist of approximately 10 students of both sexes, with the chairman of the university's student committee serving as its leader.

It will be all right if your university chooses its delegation as it sees fit.

The warm sentiment of the youths and students in the North and South to meet with and embrace each other cannot be ours alone.

At the very exciting moment when your wholehearted patriotism was reflected by the wall posters, welcome wall posters were simultaneously and unanimously posted on some 10 campuses in Seoul. Does this not indicate that their hearts, too, are filled with an indelible desire for the talks between students of the North and South?

As a matter of course, we should take into account the desire of all of them. We also consider it to be better if we can pave the way for a great march in which even the representatives of all universities and all fellow students in the North and South, in addition to ourselves, will rush to Panmunjom and a great meeting in which they will sit face to face.

Our talks should be realized without fail. No one can stop us from meeting with each other.

Even if your oppression by government power begins, and even if threats of bayonets approach you, you are the ones who can overcome the difficulties with the courage of people with nine lives. And are you not the ones who can pass through the tribulations through vigorous struggles?

If there is a great will, there will be a way.

When we meet, we can cordially exchange matters we have not been able to express, give solace to the pains we have experienced amid the sufferings caused by division, and do genuinely good works for the country and the people.

We are convinced that your proposal and our response will be the first step toward national reconciliation, a stepping-stone for reunification, and thereby without fail open a new chapter in the history of reunification and national salvation.

We are dreaming about the day when Mount Paektu and Mount Halla will be linked by a single marching road.

[Signed] Student Committee of Kim Il-song University,  
4 April 1988

**Further Reportage on 442d MAC Meeting**  
*SK020320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2300 GMT 1 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The 442d MAC meeting was held in Panmunjom yesterday at the request of our side. At the meeting, our side strongly protested the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are conducting the provocative "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise against the northern half of the Republic. They are bringing massive aggressive armed forces into South Korea, in wanton violation of the armistice agreement. This is severely straining the situation on the Korean peninsula. Our side then called the enemy side to account.

According to Major General Yi Tae-ho, our side's senior member, our side at the 441st MAC meeting held on 23 February strongly demanded that the U.S. side unconditionally suspend the aggressive "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise which aggravates tensions on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

Saying that we want peace and not war, but that we will never allow the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to threaten and provoke us, our side's senior member strongly demanded that the U.S. side immediately cease the provocative "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise.

Instead of promising to implement our demands, however, the enemy foolishly maneuvered to conceal the aggressive and dangerous nature of the criminal "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise with such preposterous excuses as propaganda and that there is no threat of aggression.

Our side's senior member strongly refuted the enemy's sophistry. He also emphatically stated it is because we have been prepared to deal a counterattack against the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets—as we always maintain high vigilance against these maneuvers—not because there has been no threat of aggression, that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has not turned into a war of trading shots and shells, but has instead been confined to an exercise until today.

Noting that our side has demonstrated magnanimity and patience, and that it has made, at any cost, all possible efforts to remove the danger of war prevailing in the country and to ease the strained situation, he stated: In recent years alone, we have offered many reasonable peace proposals. These include the proposal for limiting military exercises, the proposal for talks between military authorities, the proposal for arms reduction, and the proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. We have also withdrawn 150,000 military forces from frontline areas and posts and have mobilized them for socialist construction. We have further demonstrated all sincerity, even taking the actual step of unilaterally reducing our forces by 100,000 last year.

In particular, we have proposed the convocation of a North-South joint conference to discuss pending issues to this year turn the situation on the Korean peninsula, a situation that the people of the world are watching, in favor of peace and the peaceful reunification of the country. We have also repeatedly sent letters containing specific details to the South side.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have not accepted the most realistic, fair, and aboveboard proposals we have offered. They have also challenged us by further intensifying war provocation maneuvers and by straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme degree each time.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are constantly straining the situation on the Korean peninsula by enlarging their armed forces. This fully demonstrates how tenaciously the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to augment armed forces in South Korea, using the Olympics as an opportunity to do this and to further strengthen war preparations.

Due to this unjust stand and attitude of the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation reminiscent of the eve of 25 June 1950 is being created on the Korean peninsula. The prospects of tension easing are also growing darker. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are totally responsible for this.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets had accepted any of our proposals for easing tension and achieving peace, the situation on the Korean peninsula would not have reached its present condition.

All facts confirm that although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets pay lip service to easing tension on the Korean peninsula, they do not desire peace or lessened tensions, but rather only possess the ulterior motive of seeking war and division.

Our side's senior member pointed out that to resolve the grave situation presently prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the criminal "Team Spirit-88" war exercise must cease immediately; that the criminal act of trying to introduce armed forces under the excuse of the Olympics must be abandoned; that the air, ground, and marine military provocations against us must be discontinued; and that the despicable act of abusing us by fabricating incidents that have nothing to do with us must cease.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must not mistake our sincere efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula as an expression of weakness, he emphatically stated that our side will make all possible efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, but that it will also never beg the enemy for peace and never tolerate the indiscreet war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

In conclusion, our side's senior member sternly warned that as long as the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets do not cease war provocation maneuvers, we will always strongly counter their maneuvers and launch a resolute counterattack, with a hundreds of thousands-fold retaliatory attack against the aggressors' reckless aggressive war.

**Workers, Soldiers Rally To Support KPA Order**  
*SK020529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT*  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—Mass rallies and soldiers' meetings were held in Panmun County, Kaesong municipality, and Kosong County, Kangwon Province, at the Komdok general mining enterprise, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex and the Chongsan cooperative farm and at the Air Force unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Song-nok belongs and the KPA unit to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs, in support of the order of the KPA supreme commander.

The speakers at the rallies and meetings warned that if the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique ignited a reckless war of aggression despite the unanimous protest and denunciation by the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people, the Korean people would retaliate against the enemies a thousand times.



They denounced the "Team Spirit 88" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as an intolerable provocation against our sincere, honest efforts to ease the tension and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and an unpardonable challenge to the desire of the world people for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group should act with discretion, looking straight at the invincible might and unshakable will of our people and People's Army soldiers, they stressed.

### **South Holds Chemical, Biological Exercise**

SK030827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT  
3 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique staged a provocative "demonstration exercise of chemical, biological and radioactive warfare" at a unit of the puppet navy, according to a radio from Seoul on April 1.

The fascist clique claimed that through the exercise it arranged a new "mock warship drill-ground" suitable to sea battle and increased the puppet navy's "capacity to cope with chemical, biological and radioactive warfare."

This shows that the aggressive "Team Spirit 88" joint military maneuvers staged by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique throughout South Korea are a preliminary, test nuclear war and a criminal provocative racket to promote a chemical and bacteriological warfare.

### **Military Commentator Condemns 'Team Spirit'**

SK021259 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2213 GMT 31 Mar 88

[NODONG SINMUN 1 April article by military commentator Ok Kil-son: "'Team Spirit' Is an Offensive Operational Exercise and a Test Nuclear War Exercise"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise is being conducted in a frenzied manner by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique, revealing each day its aggressive and criminal nature. The imperialist aggressor forces and the South Korean puppet forces, having begun the active phase of the exercise through a large-scale marine landing exercise off Pohang, are now conducting three-dimensional offensive operations on land, in the air, and at sea, with us being their offensive target. This reckless act of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges holds the danger of evolving into an all-out surprise attack against us. Because of this, an extremely grave situation is being created on the Korean peninsula, one in which an all-out war could break out at any time.

Whenever they carry out a "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets rave that it is an annual exercise and a defensive maneuver, claiming that it offers no danger. This is a futile attempt to conceal the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, as well as a ridiculous attempt to mislead world opinion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that the United States has annually carried out every year since 1976 is a preliminary war and a test nuclear war exercise designed to launch a preemptive strike against the northern half of our republic.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is the product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asian and Pacific strategy. It is likewise an extremely adventurous and provocative offensive operational exercise designed to launch a preemptive strike against the northern half of our republic.

Whenever they conduct a "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists rave that they will see deep and attack deep, and triumph with the blitzkrieg. At last year's U.S.-South Korean defense industry meeting held in Seoul, when the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise was at its climax, Livsey, then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, raved that the U.S. forces would strike deep into the heart of the North in case of an emergency on the Korean peninsula. With this outburst, he thoroughly revealed the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

Defense, as the word itself suggests, means to repel an attacker and to defend the area one already occupies. How then can a war exercise designed to strike deep into the heart of the North be a defensive exercise?

Triumphing with the blitzkrieg is a term used only for an attack. As history shows, all wars carried out by imperialists were, without exception, offensive wars to wage aggression against other countries; and the aggressors always advocated the blitzkrieg. This was the case with fascist Germany, which started World War II, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who started the Korean war.

The aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has been clearly revealed even at the site of the exercise. If the United States wants to carry out a defensive exercise to defend its territory, it should build military positions on the U.S. mainland and on the islands around it, and conduct a military exercise there.

It would be understandable if the United States carried out a military exercise on its own territory amid a situation in which any other country directly confronted it militarily in Pennsylvania or Hawaii, which are U.S. territory. However, for the United States to talk about

defense and the like while carrying out a military exercise in South Korea—tens of thousands of ri away from the U.S. mainland—is indeed preposterous.

By encircling our country and socialist countries with the new moon-shaped net linking the Aleutian Islands, the Japanese mainland, Okinawa, and the Philippines with South Korea as the main axis—and thus, by ensuring offensive superiority with their vast armed forces—the U.S. imperialists are attempting to launch, in an emergency, an aggressive strike against our country and the Asian Continent, using South Korea as a base. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists have conducted all their military exercises in South Korea to meet their requirement for offensive combat operational exercises.

The aggressive and offensive nature of the “Team Spirit” joint military exercise can also be seen in the fact that it heavily includes offensive actions involving the invasion of the opposite side’s territory—actions such as a large-scale amphibious operation, a river-crossing operation, a strike in depth, and a commando operation—that are completely contrary to defensive operations. Reviewing the amphibious operation exercise alone, it is clear that this exercise is offensive in nature. It is basic military common sense that the purpose of an amphibious operation is to launch an attack, and that this purpose is achieved through an attack.

Even military manuals published by the U.S. imperialists themselves describe an amphibious operation as a sea-based land attack under the joint and cooperative actions of different military services and branches, and an amphibious attack and an amphibious raid as the basic forms of an amphibious operation. The form of an amphibious attack or an amphibious raid itself is an attack.

Whenever they have staged the “Team Spirit” joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists, as is prescribed in their military manuals, have kicked up a commotion, not only by showering the shore and territory of the simulated enemy with naval gun shells and bombs, by mobilizing numerous naval warships and aircraft, but also by unleashing marine forces to raid and occupy the simulated enemy’s positions with amphibious armored vehicles and tanks. They have gone so far as to kick up the commotion of, by using helicopters, landing marine forces deep in the territory of the simulated enemy. How can one believe that this is a defensive act?

The aggressive and offensive nature of the “Team Spirit-88” joint military exercise has been further revealed since 1983 after the U.S. imperialists began to apply their new air-to-ground warfare doctrine in the exercise.

The Japanese magazine KUNJI MINRON wrote: With the U.S. Army introducing the air-to-ground warfare doctrine in September 1982 and putting it into practice starting with the “Team Spirit-83” joint military exercise, the military exercises have assumed a more offensive nature.

The air-to-ground warfare doctrine the U.S. imperialists have crafted refers to an air-to-ground operation carried out based on a strike against the heart of the opponent.

As has been already exposed, according to the principle of air-to-ground warfare doctrine, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs have been mobilizing ground and airborne means of striking such as ground-to-ground Lance missiles and F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers in the “Team Spirit” joint military exercises. They have also been carrying out exercises for infiltrating ground and airborne mobile units such as Green Beret commandos deep in the heart of the opponent side and having them simultaneously launch frontline attacks and strikes at the heart.

The “Team Spirit” joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in the southern land of our country is thus a dangerous exercise for an attack operation. It is likewise a wicked military provocation designed to test and confirm the effectiveness of their operational plan for invading the northern half of our Republic, a plan they drew up a long time ago.

The adventurous and provocative nature of the “Team Spirit” joint military exercise also lies in its being a nuclear test war, with a view toward launching a full-scale nuclear strike against the northern half of our republic.

The U.S. imperialists, with plans for a nuclear war against our country that were drawn up 30 years ago, have brought nuclear weapons into South Korea to realize their plans. The U.S. imperialists have also deployed in South Korea approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, ranging from the smallest nuclear shells and nuclear bombs to operational and tactical nuclear missiles. They have built a large number of special nuclear storage depots in various parts of South Korea, including Osan, Kunsan, Kongju, and Ulsan. They have additionally even brought in neutron bombs, also known as the devil’s weapons.

It has been a U.S. policy to use nuclear weapons in Korea. As early as April 1977, Brown, then the U.S. secretary of defense, stated that the United States had drawn up a plan for a nuclear war in Korea, and that the emergency plan included plans for using tactical nuclear weapons.

The warmonger Reagan openly uttered outrageous remarks that he would not rule out the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in an emergency.

The so-called 3-day-war strategy drawn up by the U.S. imperialists is a short-term, quick-settlement strategy and a plan for nuclear war, one designed to mount a preemptive strike against us.

It is no longer a secret that whenever they conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists simulate having 155-mm howitzers, B-52 strategic bombers, and F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers fire or drop nuclear weapons; simulate applying mock nuclear bombs to ground attack, landing, and river-crossing exercises; and of having the Green Beret units—commandos—wear nuclear backpacks and carry out operations to destroy and create chaos in the opponent's rear area.

In particular, the EA-4B nuclear command aircraft, which starting last year began directly commanding the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise while overhead the maneuver site, is an airborne command post that the U.S. imperialists have specifically built, introduced, and equipped. They have done this in anticipation of an emergency in which they could no longer carry out their responsibilities in a full-scale nuclear war because their ground and underground command posts had been destroyed.

The EA-4B is built so that during a nuclear war, the U.S. President and the military brass can while airborne issue orders to U.S. forces deployed anywhere on earth for a nuclear attack.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are commanding a war exercise with an EA-4B flown in the air between the Japanese mainland and Okinawa proves that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a preliminary nuclear war and a nuclear test war carried out to simulate a full-scale nuclear war.

It is no accident that a Japanese military commentator said of the "Team Spirit" exercise: "That it is an exercise carried out as part of a strategy concerning not only the Korean peninsula, but also the world, is becoming more clear every year. The flight of the EA-4B can be viewed as part of an exercise that simulates a full-scale nuclear war."

What is more, the successive revelation of the fact that the U.S. imperialists have established nuclear planning and operational units, respectively, in charge of nuclear planning and operations, of storing nuclear weapons, and of emergency dealings with matters related to a nuclear war in South Korea, and the revelation that they have drawn up a unified operational plan, No 5027, for a preemptive strike using nuclear weapons against the northern half of the republic, sharpens the adventurous and provocative nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise as a nuclear test war.

How can attempting to trigger a nuclear war in some other country tens of thousands of ri away from the United States and scheming to turn the people of some other country into victims of nuclear war be termed as something defensive? The U.S. imperialists' babbling about defense or something else is nothing but a shield designed to camouflage their aggression and war policy.

It is nothing but a slogan of a dangerous aggressive war designed to realize their wild ambitions for an invasion of all of Korea and Asia by using South Korea as a military beachhead.

As the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises grow in number, the U.S. imperialists have not only increased the size and duration of the exercise every year; they have also expanded it into a combined joint military exercise by drawing the troops of countries that follow them and allied armed forces, including the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, into the exercise under the pretext of observing it.

This clearly demonstrates that the "Team Spirit" war exercise is a preliminary war designed to carry out a combined joint operation by fully mobilizing not only the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the South Korean puppet army, but also the troops of their toadying countries and allied troops, including the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, in a war of aggression against our Republic.

In a bid to conceal the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit" joint exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets circulated some reports to make the exercise neither dangerous or secretive, had some residents observe it, and even went so far as to make sly remarks of inviting us to observe it.

Why then did they, since last year, begin keeping the contents of the operation and exercise secret, and banning domestic and foreign reporters from covering the exercise and from reporting on it?

Did they do such things simply because they feared that the people at home and abroad would denounce the war commotion? No. It can only be interpreted as a scheme for a full-scale surprise strike against the northern half of our Republic, by making us slacken our alertness, and for taking advantage of developments during the exercise and the favorable opportunities shockingly generated.

Historical experience shows that most often imperialist aggressors descend upon other countries by mobilizing their armed forces under the pretext of military exercises.

There is a saying in our country: Frequent clouds lead to rainfall. The U.S. imperialists and the fascist South Korean military clique are about to launch a surprise invasion of the northern half of the republic after staging military exercises by mobilizing a vast number of troops and modern military technology and equipment in the manner of an annual event.

The KPA supreme commander has issued an order to all units of the Korean Army, Navy, and Air Force; all units of the Korean People's Security Forces; all members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia; and to the Red Youth



Guards to adopt a complete combat mobilization posture with a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, to prepare for an extremely dangerous situation in the face of the imminent danger of a new war in our country due to the reckless military provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

This is a self-defensive measure that reflects the resolute stand and resolve of our revolutionary Armed Forces and all the people in the country who are determined to defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains against the enemy's invasion.

After crushing the wicked scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to provoke a war, our revolutionary Armed Forces and all the people will defend the sky, the land, the sea, and their own guard-posts like impregnable fortresses, by rallying rock-firm around the party and leader and by taking a complete combat mobilization posture at the order of the KPA supreme commander.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique dare provoke a war of invasion against our Republic, our revolutionary Armed Forces and all the people will rise as one to fight to defend their sacred fatherland, their own people's sovereignty and the socialist system, and to inflict a thousand-fold retaliatory blow against the enemy.

**Daily Condemns No's Observing of 'Team Spirit'**  
*SK020521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on provocative outbursts made by the traitor No Tae-u on March 31 when he showed up at the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres control headquarters in the central sector of the front and the river-crossing drill grounds on the South Han River.

The author of the commentary says:

It is itself a betrayal of the nation and an unpardonable treachery for the traitor No Tae-u to turn up at the grounds of war manoeuvres which his clique started jointly with the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the North.

Crying about fictitious "provocation" by someone that day, he clinked glasses with aggression army personnel who were intending to make our nation a scapegoat of nuclear war.

Describing the Korean peninsula as a "detonator to the powder magazine," he tried to justify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises being staged on this powder magazine as a "timely one."

This outburst revealed his own color as a military hooligan and a trigger-happy element. What an accursed behavior this is!

These days the No Tae-u group do not let a chance pass by without talking about someone's "provocation". This makes it obvious that the puppets are scheming to ignite a war even by faking up an unexpected incident, taking advantage of the deployment of huge U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

**CPRF Urges No To End Anti-North Campaign**  
*SK020449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

["CPRF Urges No Tae-u Group To Stop Anti-communist, Anti-DPRK Campaign"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 454 April 1 accused the No Tae-u group of getting overheated in the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign.

The information says:

The South Korean puppet minister of culture and information told a "general meeting of the Anti-Communist League" on March 30 that "the anti-communist idea should be reestablished." And even a "resolution" on education in the anti-communist idea to cope with somebody's "obstructions" to the '88 Olympics was adopted at this burlesque.

This is one more criminal act of the puppets to incite and encourage antagonism and confrontation against the DPRK among the South Korean people and impede peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

By launching into a more vicious anti-communist campaign this time, the South Korean puppets revealed once again that they were not interested at all in dialogue and negotiation, promotion of national reconciliation and unity but only seek confrontation and war.

If the traitor No Tae-u thinks he can get something out of the anti-communist campaign, it is a miscalculation.

The No Tae-u group must look straight at the reality today and act with discretion, immediately stop the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign and step down without delay from the power it seized by frauds.

**South's Use of Defecting 'Criminals' Criticized**  
*SK011556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT  
1 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets committed one more despicable act before the world.

Recently, they brought to South Korea two criminals who, fearful of their deserved punishment, stowed away on a freighter from the northern half of Korea to the Philippines in October last year. The puppets are now using them in an anti-DPRK smear campaign with a clamorous advertisement about "seeking asylum".

The puppets formed a "special investigation team" with those of intelligence organs including the puppet security planning board and are conducting an "investigation" farce in an effort to hatch up a new plot.

This is a brazen-faced, mean behavior that can be committed by no other than the puppet blackguards who are bereft of reason, mad on anti-communist plot-breeding and confrontation.

We cannot but clarify the truth since the puppets are working overtime to exploit the good-for-nothing criminals for their insidious political purpose.

What should be made clear, to begin with, is that Kim Chang-hwa and O Song-il, the criminals whisked away to South Korea by the puppets, had committed unpardonable malpractices against human society.

They had benefited a lot in the bosom of our Republic where all the people are equally well off. They had nothing to worry about their living [as received] and could study and work to their heart's content. But they did not scruple to do misconducts, seeking an easy and comfortable life for themselves. For this they made themselves open to criticism at their school and factory. They, different in vocations and careers, mated with each other because both of them were human scum. They, who have their wives and children, attempted together to rape a girl on a solitary pass in Hyongjesan district, Pyongyang, at a midnight of October last year and made no scruple of stabbing her breast with mortal arms as she shouted and resisted. Being pursued by law organs for an attempted crime, the criminals transgressed the border at last.

As seen above, they are the scoundrels bereft of human nature and the criminals who should have been punished by the law of our Republic.

The puppets who are using them in South Korea as a bait for anti-communist smear campaign cannot but be the shabby human scum much worse than the criminals.

It is only the South Korean puppets who can take those who ceased to be human beings to the place where a pack of such wolves as the U.S. aggressors are entrenched and offer them a shelter.

They are now trying to use the criminals as trumpeters in a false propaganda in South Korea, as they did last year with the criminal Kim Man-chol and his party, in an attempt to hurl abuses at our most superior socialist system and impair the high authority of the DPRK.

By doing so, they seek to prevent the longing for the northern half of the Republic from growing among the South Korean people and divert elsewhere their movement of opposing the extension of the military government and thus prolong their reactionary rule.

But, this is a foolish try.

They have nothing to get from the human scum.

By whisking them away they only show the world that South Korea is becoming a rendezvous of human scum.

Those South Koreans who had a good intention and wanted to live a worthy life have come over to the northern half of the republic, longing for it since the very day of liberation, whereas those who betrayed the country and the nation and committed treacheries and irregularities, fawning upon the foreign aggressors, swarmed into South Korea to settle down.

The more zealously the puppets resort to the disgraceful and mean acts, the more clearly they will reveal by themselves that South Korea is nothing but a hideout of criminals and they are most despicable scum.

#### **Sigur on U.S. Military Aid to South**

*SK020458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

**["U.S. Imperialist Warmaniacs Declare Military Support to South Korean Puppets"—KCNA headline]**

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—[Gaston] Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East-Asian and Pacific affairs, declared that the United States would continue to assist the South Korean puppet clique in armed forces modernisation in his testimony at a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on March 30, according to a report. He suggested that as part of this, latest-type fighter planes would be transferred to South Korea. That day, the director of the munitions bureau of the U.S. Pacific Command, in his testimony at the U.S. Senate military committee, disclosed that the puppets would receive "practical combat aid" including ammunition and manpower reinforcements.

The commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and [Edward] Derwinski, U.S. assistant secretary of state, also talked about arms buildup in South Korea. These ill-boding outcries coincided with the "Team Spirit 88" joint maneuvers aimed at a nuclear forestalling strike at the northern half of Korea which are being frantically staged in South Korea.

Facts fully show that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating the tension in Korea and bringing the situation to the brink of war.

**Tokyo To Blame for 'Fujisan-Mar' Problem'**  
*SK040530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT  
4 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA)—The director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 3 answered questions of KCNA reporters on the problem of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-Mar No. 18."

He said: The chances of the solution of the problem of the crewman of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-Mar No. 18" are lost due to the untenable act of the Japanese Government authorities.

The Japanese Government itself blocked the road of the solution of the crewman's problem by severing contact between Korean and Japanese diplomats with a noisy clamour about insulting "sanctions" against our Republic over the "KAL incident" faked up by South Korea, taking sides with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Having led the case to this extent, the Japanese authorities, out of the crafty intention to free themselves from the responsibility for this, are these days attempting by hook or by crook to make third countries on friendly terms with us enter into negotiation on the problem of the Japanese seaman.

This attempt of the Japanese authorities to negotiate with us through this or that person is a very shameless and crafty trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by creating the impression that they are making sustained efforts to solve the problem through a third party, if possible, but it fails to be solved owing to the lack of humanitarian considerations on our part.

The Japanese Government has not only blocked itself the road of contact between Korean and Japanese diplomats, but still remains hostile to our Republic and is intensifying manoeuvres to suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The problem cannot be solved even through a third party with this fundamental question left unsolved.

If the Japanese authorities resort to petty tricks to evade responsibility, not trying to solve the fundamental question, it will cast a gloomier shadow on the solution of the problem of the Japanese seaman.

As facts show, the chief obstacle to the solution of the problem of the Japanese crewman is the immoral and inhuman act of the Japanese authorities themselves.

It entirely depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government authorities how this problem would be solved.

The Japanese Government authorities should not employ their habitual base tricks to shift their responsibility on to another but promptly renounce the reckless hostile policy against our Republic they are pursuing on the side of the South Korean puppets.

**Paper Criticizes South's UK Arms Purchase**  
*SK021021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comments on the South Korean puppets' purchase of arms from Britain as well as the United States.

Noting that the British defence secretary signed a "note" on arms sales at the end of March when he visited South Korea and that British arms sales to South Korea has sharply increased over the last one year, the commentary says:

Facts clearly show how the No Tae-u group is running amuck in arms buildup for a war against the North.

The puppets' purchase of arms from Britain this time is a link in the chain of their frantic arms buildup.

As soon as it came to power the No Tae-u group has expended a fabulous amount of money in buying weapons not only from the United States but from West European capitalist countries to step up arms buildup. This tells that it is a group of thorough-paced traitors to the nation and war servants who stoop to any infamy in their bid to execute their master's aggressive and belligerent policies.

Unpardonable is the Thatcher reactionary government's arms sale to the South Korean puppets.

It is a conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea.

Arms sales to the South Korean puppets fully revealed once again the true color of the British reactionary government as a most faithful ally of the U.S. imperialists, as an accomplice in their aggressive policy.

The U.S. imperialists, Britain and the No Tae-u group of traitors must look straight at the trend of the time and act with discretion.

**PRC's Zhao Ziyang Stresses Strengthening Ties**  
*SK030817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT  
3 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA)—Strengthening of friendly relations with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people is the set policy of the Communist Party of China, declared Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

China, expressing the conviction that the friendly relations between the Chinese and Korean parties and peoples would constantly develop.

He made this remark in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, on April 1 when he met with the delegation of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK led by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, on a visit to China.

He sincerely wished the Korean people greater success in the socialist construction of the country under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Hyon Chun-kuk, Delegation Depart for PRC**  
*SK021030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT*  
*2 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—Hyon Chun-kuk, director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his party left Pyongyang on April 2 by train for a visit to China.

They were seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Wen Yezhan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

**Daily Urges Expansion of Light Industry**  
*SK310023 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2122 GMT 27 Mar 88*

[NODONG SINMUN 28 March editorial: "Let Us Raise Higher the Flames of the Light Industrial Revolution"]

[Text] Today, our people are vigorously carrying out the 200-day campaign by upholding the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee.

Party members and the working people of the light industrial sector, with an attitude worthy of masters in charge of the people's lives, should struggle more vigorously to produce the people's consumer goods by raising higher the flames of the light industrial revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The light industrial revolution should be waged to upgrade the people's standard of living. Only when more high-quality people's consumer goods of various types are produced by the light industrial revolution can the people's lives be made more affluent and civilized.

The development of light industry is directly linked to providing independent creative lives for the people. Since those early days when we began to build the new

society, our party has considered it a cardinal principle to ceaselessly upgrade the people's standard of living. It has also seen to it that a modern light industry has been established and developed.

Today, our people's standard of living has reached a very high level, and the people demand even more civilized and cultured lives.

To meet such a demand by the people, the production of daily necessities such as quality home furniture and sundry goods should be increased epochally. Only then can the people's standard of living be further improved and the superiority of the socialist system be demonstrated even more highly.

All party members and working people of the light industrial sector should vigorously wage the 200-day campaign by upholding the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee.

One slogan of the party Central Committee notes the following: Party members and working people of the light industrial sector, raise the flames of the light industrial revolution higher!

To raise the flames of the light industrial revolution higher, that sector's functionaries and working people should tenaciously strive with a high sense of duty while believing they are responsible for the people's lives.

Producing people's consumer goods is the responsibility of the functionaries and working people of the light industrial sector. When this sector's functionaries and working people tenaciously strive by upholding the lofty intent of the party, and by displaying their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people mindedness, even greater progress can be made in producing consumer goods.

All functionaries and working people of the light industrial sector should produce more high-quality light industrial goods of various types by waging the 200-day campaign in a bold manner by deeply realizing the importance of their mission. By so doing, all stores should become packed with all types of the people's consumer goods.

To effect an upsurge in the production of consumer goods, the existing foundation for light industry should be effectively utilized. The production capacity of light industrial plants established under the leadership of the party and leader are very great. Even without extensively increasing investment by the state, more light industrial goods can be produced if existing light industrial plants are put into full operation.



Functionaries of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee and functionaries of local party, administrative, and economic organizations should operate light industrial plants even more effectively by meticulously planning organizational and supply work. In particular, existing facilities should be completely utilized, the management of facilities should be carried out meticulously, and measures should be thoroughly worked out to supply materials and resources. By so doing, production should be stabilized at a high level, and the production of different high-quality textiles, knitwear, delicious and nutritious processed foodstuffs, home furniture, cultural goods, and other consumer goods should increase drastically.

It is very important to actively develop the local industry and effect innovation in this sector. Today, the scale of our local industry has grown beyond comparison, and its national share of consumer goods production is very large.

Local administrative and economic sectors, by firmly organizing their own material production bases and by mobilizing material resources to the maximum extent, should make existing local plants fully demonstrate their capabilities.

In particular, general local industrial plants in counties should be adequately managed and operated, and their superiority should be fully displayed.

This is one of the important tasks of the light industrial sector in improving the quality of consumer goods, increasing their selection, and reducing costs.

All functionaries and working people of the light industrial sector, with a lofty sense of duty that they are responsible for the people's lives, should do their best even in producing a portion of a product. They should devote all their energy and wisdom to increasing the quantity and variety of consumer goods.

At the same time, the material consumption rate should be ceaselessly lowered by vigorously carrying out the technological innovation campaign.

To put existing light industrial plants into full operation and to stabilize production at a high level, innovations should be introduced in the chemical industry. The light industrial revolution largely depends on how materials are produced and supplied by the chemical industry.

The chemical industry should put existing chemical plants into full operation and decisively increase the production of various chemical products.

In particular, the production and supply of soda, paint, dyes, plating chemicals, and other chemical materials should be increased.

To effect an upsurge in the production of the people's consumer goods, more production workshops and work teams for daily necessities should be organized at plants and enterprises, and the 3 August people's consumer goods production campaign should be vigorously implemented.

The 3 August people's consumer goods production campaign organized and carried out under the wise leadership of our party has over the past years displayed its great vitality in producing consumer goods.

All plants, enterprises, and people's neighborhood units across the nation should even more actively and vigorously effect the 3 August people's consumer goods production campaign.

The roles of party organizations and functionaries should be enhanced. Functionaries of party organizations at all levels should go among the consumer goods production workers and vigorously carry out political work to encourage them. Light industry party organizations should also make functionaries adhere even more firmly to the organizational and supply work of the 200-Day Campaign to produce consumer goods and to devote themselves to struggle by going ahead of others. By so doing, the production of the people's consumer goods should be increased nationally during this campaign period.

**Construction of Kim Chaek Complex Continues**  
*SK021510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT*  
*2 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)—The Korean working people are developing a high speed of construction through a powerful 200-day campaign.

The constructors of the metal works construction complex No. 2 successfully completed 34 objects of the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

During the project they built many objects of a large converter, a large continuous roughing mill, a heating oven system, an oxygen plant system and other systems.

This firmly ensures the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex to markedly increase the iron and steel production capacity.

The builders have successfully carried out a number of difficult and complicated projects including a vast amount of construction project, assembling of more than 16,000 tons of equipment and laying of over 180,000 metres of pipes in a short span of time.

**Coal Production Growing Under 200-Day Campaign**  
*SK020136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT*  
1 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA)—Coal mines in different parts of the country are bringing about innovations in coal production through a vigorous 200-day campaign.

The coal mines in South Pyongan Province are turning out nearly 10,000 more tons of coal every day than in the period before the campaign.

At the Suncheon district coal mining complex, the coal-cutting companies each with the aim of producing more than 10,000 tons of coal a month, are carrying out their daily assignments under this year's plan set higher than last year's at 130-150 percent.

The taehyang coal mine of the Anju district coal mining complex fulfilled its assignments for the first quarter of the year ahead of schedule at 108.6 percent in capital tunnelling, 131.4 percent in preparatory tunnelling and 101.2 percent in coal output as of March 24.

Last month, the coal mines under the general bureau of northern area coal mining industry increased capital tunnelling 1.1 times, preparatory tunnelling 1.3 times and coal output 1.1 times as against the pre-campaign month.

The Kangdong district coal mining complex is carrying out the daily coal production quotas at 109 percent.

### South Korea

**Red Cross Refuses To Accept Letter From North**  
*SK040755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP)—The South Korean national Red Cross Monday rejected North Korea's request that Pyongyang be allowed to send a letter to the student council and president of Seoul National University.

In a telephone message to Son Song-pil, president of the North Korean Red Cross Society, the South Korean Red Cross said the letter would be of no help in improving healthy inter-Korean relations.

The North informed Seoul Saturday that it wishes to send a letter signed by the Kim Il-song University student council and the school's president to their counterparts at Seoul National University.

The South Korean message said it would be desirable for Pyongyang to resume Red Cross talks if it is truly interested in improving relations between the two Koreas.

North Korea unilaterally suspended Red Cross talks and all other inter-Korean dialogue channels early in 1986, citing the annual defensive-oriented South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise—Team Spirit—as an excuse.

**Posters Advocate North-South Student Exchange**  
*SK020101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
2 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Posters advocating the exchange of students between north and south Korea have been discovered on several university campuses in Seoul, including Seoul National, Yonsei and Korea, police said.

The poster was first found on a bulletin board of Seoul National University (SNU) Tuesday. It carried a letter to students of Kim Il-song University in Pyongyang from Kim Chong-ki, an SNU senior who is running for the presidency of the school's student council.

Kim proposes north and south Korean students march from Mt. Paektu and Mt. Halla, respectively, to Panmunjom, where they will unite and hold a joint festival to celebrate the liberation of the country Aug. 15 this year.

He also suggests north and south Korean students hold a joint athletic event on either the SNU or Kim Il-song University campus Sept. 15-17.

Kim has advocated exchanges with north Korean students during his campaign for the students' council presidency.

Police are searching for Kim and Yu Chae-sok, Kim's running mate, while inquiring if the students' proposals are in violation of laws.

Similar posters were found in other universities—Yonsei and Korea Wednesday and Hanyang Thursday.

The students' councils of both Korea and Yonsei put posters on their bulletin boards which supported the proposal by the SNU student.

At Hanyang University, the poster was torn down by a faculty member. At Yonsei University, the poster was voluntarily withdrawn by members of the students' council.

An SNU official commented that the proposals are extremely dangerous in that they are in accordance with what north Koreans have recently proposed. He said it might be the first time that students have proposed such exchanges since 1960 when a joint meeting of college students in north and south was discussed during the April 19 Students Uprising.

**Workers, Yonsei Students Battle Seoul Police**  
*OW021231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

[Text] Seoul, April 2 KYODO—About 1,000 students clashed with riot police in Seoul Saturday after they staged a rally demanding better working conditions for workers.

The students from Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University and about seven other colleges hurled petrol bombs and stones at hundreds of riot policemen who fired volleys of tear gas.

The clash came after the students, workers and citizens' groups jointly staged the rally at Yonsei University.

At the rally, they adopted an eight-point resolution demanding, among others, the immediate release of arrested workers, a sharp wage hike, eight-hour workday, a minimum wage guarantee and pledging their support for organizing nationwide industrial and regional workers' organizations.

Those present at the rally included labor union members from Hyundai Engine Manufacturing Co. in Ulsan and other industrial enterprises as well as citizens who are forced to move from their living quarters under Seoul's urban redevelopment plan before the Summer Olympics.

**Seoul Students Protest No's 'Role' at Kwangju**  
*SK041313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1305 GMT  
4 Apr 88*

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP)—Hundreds of university students staged a violent demonstration against the government, charging that President No Tae-u had played a key role in a holocaust during the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

Throwing stones and firebottles, some 500 students of Konkuk and Sejong Universities in Seoul charged that the Seoul Olympic games will leave the Korean peninsula divided into the North and South forever.

Down with No following Chon Tu-hwan, shouted the students. Only the punishment of the two chief criminals of the holocaust in the Kwangju civil uprising could console the spirit of the uprising dead.

They also charged that the government is allowing an American economic colonialism by accepting U.S. demands to open South Korean agricultural products markets wider.

In its first official apology in connection with the bloody civil uprising, the government last Friday called the 1980 Kwangju incident a part of the democratization efforts of the students and citizens in Kwangju and publicly apologized for failing to provide a satisfactory solution.

Nearly 200 civilians and members of the military and the police were killed in the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

The government of former President Chon Tu-hwan said the incident was a rebellion and failed to restore the honor of bereaved families and Kwangju citizens or compensate them.

**Students Firebomb Police Boxes in Kwangju**  
*SK022354 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Apr 88 p 3*

[Text] Kwangju—Two police boxes here were attacked with firebombs hurled by students yesterday.

About 50 students showed up in the downtown area and hurled fire bombs at the two police boxes. No serious damage was caused by the attack, however.

Police believe that the students' attack is a spinoff of the violent protests by students on March 31 when students clashed with the police force at the entrance to their university, Chonnam National University.

**Kyongsang Students Demonstrate, Burn Locomotive**  
*SK041113 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
1000 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Text] Students at Kyongsang College in Chinju stopped a running train and set fire to a locomotive by throwing bottles of flammable liquid at the train while staging a demonstration on campus. In the process, seven policemen sustained injuries while trying to stop the students.

Reporter Kim Tae-hoe at the Chinju broadcasting station files a report:

[Begin Kim Tae-hoe recording] This is Chinju. Approximately 1,500 students at Kyongsang College in Chinju, while engaged in a radical demonstration on campus, poured out in droves to a stretch of nearby railroad tracks. They then stopped a train, Pidulgi No 951, that was coming into Chinju railroad station from Pusan, then set fire to the train's locomotive by throwing flaming bottles at it.

At around 1520 this afternoon, the students stood face to face with policemen who were trying to stop their demonstration on a stretch of railroad tracks close to their school. They were protesting the excessive police suppression of their previous demonstration on 2 April, when some students sustained injuries. When they spotted train No 951 passing by the spot, the students broke all the windows on four passenger cars by throwing rocks at them. After this, they then set fire to the locomotive with flaming bottles. As a result, the locomotive and a nearby patch of bamboo forest burned.

Meantime, while the students were stopping the train, Kang Sun-to and Yi Chong-o, both (?privates first-class) of the South Kyongsang Provincial Police Department



and who were dispersing the students on the railroad track, inadvertently slipped under the passenger cars' wheels when the train came to a sudden halt, and suffered broken vertebrae. As a result, seven policemen, including Kang, who had his left arm severed, sustained varying degrees of injuries. The wounded policemen are now under medical care in hospitals.

Most of the students went home at around 1700 this afternoon after staging a nearly 2-hour-long radical demonstration both in areas close to the school's front gate and on a stretch of the railroad. However, roughly 250 students are continuing their demonstration after having broken into the office of the college dean.

Normal railroad service resumed after the burned locomotive was removed from the railroad track at roughly 1730 this afternoon. [end recording]

#### **UNC Rejects Charges; 'Open' Border Possible**

SK020017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Apr 88 p 3

[By staff reporter Yi Nak-ho]

[Text] Panmunjom—The United Nations Command [UNC] rejected the charges of North Korea that South Korea and the United States were conspiring to create tension on the Korean peninsula by the aggressive and provocative joint military exercise Team Spirit '88.

Rear Adm. William T. Pendley, the UNC senior member of the Military Armistice Commission, said at the 442nd MAC meeting yesterday that tension is caused by the Pyongyang side, if there is tension on the peninsula.

Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho, his North Korean counterpart, opened yesterday's conference at the truce village of Panmunjom at 11 a.m., charging that South Korean and U.S. forces were conducting a large-scale combined military exercise in preparation for invasion of North Korea.

The 442nd MAC meeting continued for two hours and 40 minutes.

Adm. Pendley said to Maj. Gen. Yi that the UNC side is well aware of Pyongyang's intention to propagate as if tension were mounting on the peninsula.

Recalling that the UNC has since 1982 invited North Korean observers to the joint ROK-U.S. defensive training exercise, the admiral said, "We know that your side continue to trumpet out to the world that tension grows on the Korean peninsula designed to discourage 163 countries from participating in the Seoul Olympics."

The North Korean senior member said that Pyongyang had placed on full alert the members of its entire Armed Forces to be ready for possible aggression by the UNC troops.

Meantime, most of the North Korean reporters asked about what would happen to both Chon Kyong-hwan, the former Saemaul chairman, and his elder brother ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, showing a significant interest in the "scandal" involving the Saemaul Movement Headquarters.

They also asked their South Korean opposite numbers whether or not the former president Chon would ever come back home from the United States.

A North Korean Army officer who introduced himself as Lt. Col. Yun Ki-un said in an impromptu interview with South Korean newsmen that the southern side should accept Pyongyang's proposal for holding the so-called Great South-North Conference.

North Korea will then open its border with the south during the Seoul Summer Olympic Games, he said, if Seoul comes to the South-North Conference table.

#### **O Kuk-yol's Promotion to WPK Body Assessed**

SK030041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Apr 88 p 1

["North Korean Power Shakeup Aimed at Beefing Up Military: Report"—KOREA TIMES headline]

[Text] Tokyo (AFP)—The man relieved as North Korea's military chief of staff in mid-February, O Kuk-yol, has been promoted to the all-powerful Workers Party secretariat, according to press reports here Saturday.

The appointment dispels speculation O had been demoted in line with the possible decline of his boss, the North Korean president's son and heir apparent, Kim Chong-il, the reports said.

It also indicates that Pyongyang has strengthened its military posture in the run-up to the Seoul Olympics and as tension heightens on the Korean Peninsula after the alleged North Korean bombing in November of a South Korean airliner with 115 people on board, the reports added.

An alleged North Korean agent in South Korean custody has said she planted bombs on the plane on orders from Kim Chong-il.

Korea Report, a Tokyo newsletter on Korean affairs, said O had become a party secretary with responsibility for military affairs as a step towards succeeding ageing Vice Marshal O Chin-u as defense minister in "the not-too-distant future."

The two O's, not related by blood, are members of the party politburo.

The conservative Japanese newspaper Sankei Shimbun reported Saturday that military sources in Seoul also mentioned O Kuk-yol's promotion as the 12th man and military specialist in the secretariat headed by president Kim Il-song.

The sources said the new appointment had consolidated Pyongyang's military-centered structure and could heightened tensions on the peninsula in view of North Korea's recent border reconnaissance flights and warnings of war.

**Cuban Olympic Decision Expected 'May or June'**  
*SK040521 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 4 (YONHAP)—A senior Cuban journalist said Sunday that his country is carefully studying the possibility of participating in the Seoul Olympics and that final decision is expected in May or June.

Elmer Rodriguez Menendez, director-general of the sports department at PRENSA LATINA, the official Cuban news agency, made the remark at a news conference on his arrival at Kimpo International Airport here Sunday.

While stating that he is not in a position to comment on his government's official stance toward the Seoul Olympics, Rodriguez did not rule out Cuba's participation in the Olympics. Cuba boycotted the 1984 Los Angeles games in an act of solidarity with the Soviet Union.

The Cuban journalist is in Korea on a fact-finding mission to discuss cooperation with the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) on coverage of the 24th Olympic games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Asked about the possibility that Cuba might participate in such Olympic demonstration sports as baseball rather than compete in the 23 regular Olympic events at the Seoul games, the Cuban journalist said it is his understanding that the matter is expected to be taken up by the International Amateur Baseball Association (AIBA).

Under IOC [International Olympic Committee] regulations, participation in only demonstration events is also recognized as official attendance at the Olympics.

Rodriguez added that Cuba plans to dispatch a large delegation of journalists to cover the Seoul games, including more than 10 reporters from his news agency.

A record total of 161 nations have notified the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that they will attend the Seoul Olympiad, marking the first boycott-free Olympics in 16 years. Of the 167 IOC members, Cuba and five other nations failed to meet the Jan. 17 deadline for submitting their official applications. The five other countries are Albania, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, the Seychelles and North Korea.

Cuba has refused to attend the Olympics if Communist North Korea does not participate. North Korea, which has threatened to boycott the Seoul games unless its demands are met, has insisted that it be made a co-host of the Olympics and be permitted to host on its territory more sports events than the five proposed by the IOC.

Meanwhile, a source close to the SLOOC said that ranking SLOOC officials and Cuban sports officials reached an agreement of some kind relating to Cuba's participation in the Seoul Olympics when they met at the Calgary winter games in February.

The source added that Cuba, in consideration of its relations with North Korea, has expressed its willingness to participate in the baseball event at the Seoul games, instead of sending a full-scale official contingent.

It has also been learned that Cuba's careful consideration concerning its participation in the Seoul games is due in large part to mediation efforts by the IOC president and the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee with regard to Havana's participation in the 1991 Pan American games.

While in Seoul, Rodriguez is scheduled to conduct an inspection tour of the Olympic facilities and hold working-level talks with SLOOC officials on Olympic news coverage.

He will also meet with Pak Seh-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

**Plan To 'Independently' Build PRC Ties Noted**  
*OW041305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 4 KYODO—Yi Won-kyong, named as ambassador to Japan, indicated Monday South Korea plans to promote relations with China independently.

The former foreign minister dropped the hint in a meeting with Japanese reporters at the Press Club in Seoul.

Yi, 66, a close associate of President No Tae-u, said relations between South Korea and China are undergoing drastic changes and are moving toward expansion.

But he said it is too early for the two countries to rapidly expand exchanges.

Asked what role Japan should play in promoting Sino-Korean relations, Yi said South Korea has also "many pipelines" to China, indicating his government plans to independently promote relations with its northern neighbor.

Yi will succeed Yi Kyu-ho in the Tokyo post late this month.

## Further on Government's New Kwangju Policy

### Criticism of Measure Noted

SK020140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
2 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)—Bereaved family members of the people killed during the 1980 Kwangju uprising reacted unfavorably to a set of measures announced by the government to help heal the wounds of the tragic incident.

They argue that the incident should be defined as a "bona fide struggle" against power and measures should be taken to restore the prestige of the victims.

Nevertheless, some of them appear to welcome the government action.

Following are reactions of leading dissident figures and family members of those killed and wounded in the incident:

Chon Kye-yang, 54, chairman of the association of bereaved family members of the Kwangju incident: It is my firm belief that the incident cannot be resolved without punishing those responsible for it. It is mere rhetoric that the government defines the incident as part of a campaign for democracy.

I demand that the uprising be unequivocally defined as a "bona fide struggle." The question of the Kwangju incident should be discussed and resolved through legislation of a special law at the National Assembly. I support the proposal that a civilian body be set up to help settle the question.

Lawyer Hong Nam-son, chairman of a committee devoted to building a tower in memory of the uprising: I could not accept any government proposals for reconciliation which conflict with the basic principles adopted by Kwangju citizens and residents of Chollanam-do.

I praise the government for its effort to achieve consensus of people on the issue of the uprising.

However, to solve the problem, the government first should make it clear why air-borne troops were dispatched only to Kwangju in May, 1980 despite the fact that similar demonstrations calling for democratization were held nationwide.

I believe that there is a considerable gap between the number of dead victims announced by the government and claimed by Kwangju citizens. The citizens of Kwangju should no longer be labeled "rioters" to restore their prestige.

The Rev. Kim Chae-yong of the Kwangju Diocese of the Catholic Church: The government's effort to heal the wounds of victims is thought bona fide basically. However, any steps for compensation and support for them should be made after the government removes all the suspicions and doubts about the incident.

### Opposition Parties Condemn Policy

SK020134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition parties yesterday demanded that the government identify the people responsible for the 1980 bloody suppression of a civilian uprising in Kwangju and lay bare the truth about the incident to ensure full healing of the lingering scars.

The three opposition parties—the Reunification Democratic Party, the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP]—issued their separate statements commenting on their position on the Kwangju uprising.

The opposition camp expressed deep regret that the government did not specify the person who directed the military control of the civilian revolt.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said cosmetic and superficial financial compensation will not settle the Kwangju incident in a fundamental way.

He said the No Tae-u government will provide a source of trouble and controversy if it just seeks to solve the matter in a superficial way.

The RDP spokesman added that the next National Assembly, to be formed late this month, will invoke its investigative right to dig up fully background stories of the 1980 uprising and will propose a set of settlement packages which will be convincing to the people.

The PPD criticized the No Tae-u government for settling the tragic event in an easy-going manner. The party argued that the No administration, in succession to the Chon Tu-hwan regime, born through the "massacre of innocent Kwangju citizens," has no right or eligibility to solve the Kwangju democratic movement.

It claimed that the methods for the settlement of the traumatic event must be made after the realization of full democracy in accordance with the opinion of the people.

### Daily Comments on Measure

SK020142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
2 Apr 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Healing Wounds of Kwangju"]

[Text] The 1980 Kwangju incident, the Fifth Republic's Achilles' heel, was often blown out of all proportion, even threatening the legitimacy of the government. The

Sixth Republic, since its inception, has strongly felt that the unfortunate legacy should be resolved as soon as practicable so that it could devote itself to democratization through reconciliation.

The December presidential election last year was a testimony to how deep-rooted feelings are about the incident. It was shown to us in the form of violent eruptions during some campaign rallies, when the pent-up emotions of Kwangju and Cholla provinces broke loose.

Yesterday, a set of measures carefully tailored to heal the traumatic scars of the incident were announced by Minister of Culture and Information Chong Han-mo. The government, to begin with, apologized that an incident of such grave magnitude had taken place and that nothing had been done to remedy the situation.

It went on to redefine the incident as part of the movement to develop democracy, a clear-cut departure from its previous definition of the incident as a rampage by rioting citizens. This should well serve to fully vindicate the honor of Kwangju citizens, who were swept into a whirlpool of uprising during demonstrations eight years ago.

Another high point in the government measures is the projected creation of a private committee in Kwangju comprising prominent citizens from all walks of life, including representatives of surviving victims. This shows the government's willingness to accommodate whatever measures to be devised by the private committee, thereby resolving the whole issue under the initiatives of the Kwangju citizens themselves.

Thus the government, on its part, initiated an early and reasonable settlement of the issue. It pledges to carry out the announced measures with good faith and earnestness, looking to the surviving victims, the citizens of Kwangju and the general public to exercise the virtue of love and forgiveness to put the national pain from the incident behind them. Nothing is more compelling for the nation than to achieve national reconciliation under which everyone can join hands to participate in the on-going process of democratization.

Of course, that work is not easily accomplished, especially on the part of those distressed by the incident. Yet, there is no alternative for all of us to healing the trauma in earnest. Sincerity and magnanimity are the words for that task.

**Chon Tu-hwan Due To Return From U.S. 9 April**  
*SK022358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Washington (Special)—Former president Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea, now on a U.S. trip, is scheduled to return to Seoul probably April 9.

Chon is currently staying at a sea-side resort on the southeast coast and reviewing the draft of a speech he will make before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on Thursday.

The former president left Seoul March 22 for a three-week American tour, which was to last until April 14.

However, he cut short his trip, probably because of the arrest of his younger brother Kyong-hwan, arrested for malpractices he allegedly perpetrated in his capacity as the head of the Saemaul (New Community) Movement Headquarters.

**DPRK Defectors Fled Due To Fear of Arrest**  
*SK020045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
2 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Two North Koreans, who defected to the south via mainland China and Philippines, fled the north for fear of persecution for their "immoral" private lives.

According to authorities now investigating their motives and the route of their escape from North Korea, they confessed that they decided to flee North Korea when the North Korean authorities started investigations of their private life.

It is not, however, yet known what the expression "immoral" private life specifically meant.

They had originally told reporters that they long yearned for a free life in the south and their escape from the north was a premeditated one, motivated by their detestment of the "controlled lifestyle there.

The investigation authorities were also quoted as saying that they were carrying U.S. dollars and Chinese money which they exchanged with a camera and dust gold in black markets in north Korea and mainland China.

They did not swim across the Tumen River into Manchuria as they stated, but slipped across on a Chinese freighter, it is also learned.

After getting into China, they took shelter with a relative of Kim's [Kim Chang-hwa] in Jilin, where many Koreans reside, for quite a long time before they stole aboard a ship to the Philippines as stow-aways.

**Full Travel Liberalization To Begin in 1989**  
*SK030004 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] The government will fully liberalize the ordinary citizens' over seas trips without any age limitation starting Jan. 1 next year. As preliminary measure, the minimum age limit on overseas sightseeing tours will be lowered to 30 from 40 as of July 1 this year, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.



According to the overseas trip liberalization plan announced by the ministry yesterday, anybody without a special limitation such as obligation to do military service can be issued a single use passport which is valid for a year.

The limitation on the number of overseas sightseeing tour, currently twice a year, will also be abolished.

Students, including those at high school, will have more chances to make overseas observation and study tours under the plan.

The government will also promote the exchange of students with foreign countries through various youth organizations and increase the opportunities for them to study abroad by allowing high school graduates to go to foreign colleges if they can pay the tuition fees. The only requirement will be to pass language tests.

In addition, the government will permit short-term overseas training in language, sports and arts. Workers of any age will be allowed to make trips to advanced countries to acquire technical skills.

Students who have excellent academic records but lack financial means will have more chances to study abroad with state support.

Those who have not done their military duty can still make overseas trips when they obtain permission from the Office of Military Manpower Management.

In accordance with the plan, the government will expand the issuance of multiple passports for commercial and cultural purposes and allow married couples to make overseas trips more than two times a year.

The government also decided to relax the restrictions on family invitation trips which are currently limited to brothers and sisters and permit trips at the invitation of foreigners for humanitarian purposes.

When parents older than 60 make overseas sightseeing tours one of their adult family members will be allowed to accompany them and exemplary citizens and students will be permitted to make trips abroad as rewards.

Concrete and detailed guides for the plan will be worked out by relevant ministries through further consultations, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, to prevent the falsification of passports and to make them easy to carry the design will be changed and the size will be reduced to 8.7cmx12.5cm from the present 9.5x15.5. From July 1, only four kinds of passports will be issued instead of the present 11 kinds.

The government said it is studying an introduction of an insurance system to protect overseas travellers and guard against accidents during overseas trips.

Announcing the long-expected liberalization plan for overseas trips, the ministry said it was a move to keep up with the age of internationalization.

The ministry said it decided to liberalize overseas trips fully in expectation of a greatly increased desire for travel abroad following the Summer Olympic Games.

It said it will continue to improve the administrative system for passports for the people's convenience.

The government also asked the people to be mindful of the national prestige and pride when they go abroad and not to commit blunders harming the country.

## Burma

### Paper Denies Kachin Drug Allegations

BK011108 Rangoon THE WORKING

PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Mar 88 p 5

[Article by Tun Zaw Htwe: "Narcotic Drugs and Destructive Elements"]

[Excerpts] The State is carrying out intensive and effective organizational work to get the entire mass of people to take part in the endeavour to completely do away with the menace of narcotic drugs under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and in accordance with the resolution passed by the Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly]. As a result we are making greater strides in the fight against the menace of narcotic drugs. Burma's efforts in this direction have been recognized and praised by many countries which are also waging wars against the menace of narcotic drugs in their own ways. [passage omitted]

On 4 March last some KIA [Kachin Independence Army] Kachin insurgents attacked the People's Police Force station of Mansi Township in Kachin State and took away some heroin and 13 viss [1 viss equals 3.6 pounds] of opium which was kept there to be presented as court evidence in a case. When this incident was reported by KIA No. 1 battalion to KIA No. 12 battalion, it was mentioned that the amount of opium they took away was about 19 viss. That was again exaggerated when the foreign relations camp (known as O.K.F.A. [expansion unknown]) of the KIA Kachin insurgents at a place on Thailand-Burma border reported the matter to the Ma Da Ta [National Democratic Front] headquarters at the KNU [Karen National Union] headquarters camp at Marnepalaw Sayin that when they captured one of the Pyithu Tatmadaw [People's Armed Forces] camps, they captured 180 boxes of opium. It is clear that it was a made-up story. The story got taller when a foreign broadcasting station broadcast a news item on the basis of this exaggeration on 14 March. It said that the insurgents had captured over 5,000 pounds of opium from a Tatmadaw Regiment. This was an outright lie.

In reality, it has become common knowledge among the people that the KIA insurgents continue to prolong their evil existence by doing blackmarketing business such as smuggling out jade, heroin and opium. In fact the KIAs are doing everything for the prosperity of a group of self-seekers who use the slogan of 'establishment of a separate Kachin State' for their selfish ends. They have temporarily opened the Ma Da Ta headquarters at the Karen insurgents' headquarters at Marnepalaw. There, KIA leader Brang Seng, who has found it very difficult to get back to his own group, envies KNU insurgents' leader Nga Mya [Bo Mya] for his having become rich with his base outside the country. Moreover, Brang Seng is one who has, in his hands, a large amount of wealth obtained from the KIA insurgents' trafficking of heroin, opium and jade, and who is making preparations to slip

out to a foreign country at the first opportunity. Like KNU Nga Mya, KIA Brang Seng is not only very anxious to get black money given as aid on the pretext of striving for putting an end to the menace of narcotic drugs but also trying, by various means, to obtain permission to enter a country so that he and the whole of his family can settle down in a foreign country. He has made a deceptive plan to use the opium he has in his possession to get himself highly thought of by sending word that he is ready to give to the United States without any reservations the 5,000 pounds of opium he said they had got from a Pyithu Tatmadaw camp. On the other hand Brang Seng has sent a telegram to the KIA headquarters which is always on the run. It says that he will not be able to come back to the KIA headquarters during this year, that he will send someone to fetch his wife Kaw Maing, that his daughter Marang Jar Nang is to come along if his wife cannot come, that she is to bring along with her school leaving and degree certificates and that he has already made arrangements for his daughter to study in a foreign country. [passage omitted]

His asking his daughter Jar Nang to bring degree certificate and school leaving certificate was an arrangement Brang Seng made in advance. His plan is to get permitted to enter the United States using his 'opium', and to take his daughter along with him. [passage omitted]

In short, Brang Seng and his men made up the story of capturing over 5,000 pounds of opium although the actual figure was 13 viss, with intent to spoil the high dignity and honour of the Pyithu Tatmadaw on the one hand and to use their own opium to get black money as aid so that they can take refuge in a foreign country. This is nothing but just evil design. Let us make our utmost efforts to completely do away with the menace of narcotic drugs which endangers the very existence of the entire nation as well as all the insurgents and destructive elements.

### Kachin Launch 'Public Relations Drive'

BK030449 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT  
3 Apr 88

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Three Pagodas Pass, Burma, April 3 (AFP)—A Kachin tribesman who only last year was driving a cab in San Francisco has returned to the Southeast Asian jungle to advise Burmese rebels how to campaign for international support.

Michael Maranjale, special assistant to resistance leader Breng Seng, said at Three Pagodas Pass on the Thai-Burmese border that he had moved to the United States in 1974 to try to build a life away from the civil war caused by ethnic battles for autonomy.

But one morning in December, "The chairman (Brang Seng) called me from Bonn. He said, 'I need you again.'"

"I didn't even bother to wake my wife. I just said, 'Yes, I'm coming,'" Mr. Maranjale, 54, a Jesuit-trained writer and lawyer who was a rebel fighter before moving to San Francisco, said in a recent interview.

The 10 ethnic groups fighting Rangoon control large jungle regions on Burma's borders but have no foreign backing in an insurrection running since the former British colony became independent in 1948.

Brang Seng, chief of the largest army in the rebels' National Democratic Front (NDF), said Nationalist Chinese generals told him in Taipei of a quick and sure way to win international recognition.

"Convince the (U.S.) State Department," he quoted them as saying.

This will be difficult, Brang Seng told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, as he says Washington claims his Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) is pro-communist and deals in drugs. He denied the charges.

An aide said that discrete approaches to Washington had been rebuffed when the Kachins were told: "We can't deal with your group because you're against the established government."

Brang Seng left the isolated jungles of Kachin State in northern Burma to tour Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland last year in the first such trip by a Burmese resistance leader.

Mr. Maranjale, who speaks perfect, American-accented English, is part of the public relations drive to convince the world, and especially the United States, that the rebel fight is a legitimate one.

Mr. Maranjale was trained by Jesuits in Burma and studied law in Japan but had to drive a cab in San Francisco to support his family.

He is no stranger to the resistance struggle. He lobbied for the Karens from Thailand after fleeing Burma in 1965 when his father was arrested for high treason for advocating federalism.

He said he thought he was needed since "things had deteriorated so badly."

The rebels are currently pressed hard by a Burmese military offensive which has cut revenues used to fund the guerrilla armies. The NDF fields some 15,000 men against the 190,000-strong Burmese Armed Forces, Western analysts say.

The Kachins lead a faction in the NDF coalition seeking a way to bring Burmese leader Ne Win to the negotiating table.

They are opposed by Bo Mya's Karen group, the second-largest rebel army, who take a harder line and says Ne Win must make the first move towards talks.

Ne Win refuses peace parleys and vows to crush the rebels.

"If we can convince governments to help us and if Ne Win outrightly rejects this, then the persons we're dealing with would say, gee this guy is hardheaded," said Mr. Maranjale.

"Then the word would spread and two or three governments would say, damn, we need peace in that area," he added.

An aide explained that this thinking was behind the Kachin's push to hold a press conference with the international press March 12 at rebel-held trading town Three Pagodas Pass.

"We wanted to announce a cessation of hostilities. The cessation of both rhetorical and military activities. We thought this might have had more impact than just a press conference.

"But some members were against it because they thought it would look as if we were on our knees. They thought we were pushing this too fast and too far," the aide said.

**AFP Reports Details of Resistance Economy**  
*BK040324 Hong Kong AFP in English 0247 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Manerplaw, Burma, April 4 (AFP)—Elephants pull teak logs, saws whine through costly hardwood and guards wield M-16's as Burmese rebels run a booming timber trade from mills hidden in the jungle along the border with Thailand.

In a civil war that has dragged on for four decades, insurgents fighting for autonomy from Rangoon control large parts of Burma and much of the wealth of the impoverished but resource-rich Southeast Asian nation.

Ethnic Karens, among a dozen ethnic and communist groups battling Ne Win's government, have some 30 lumber mills, most near the Moei and Salween Rivers.

They are ideally located to feed an export-oriented Thai lumber industry famished from teak conservation measures imposed at home, Karen leaders said recently at Manerplaw, 225 kilometres (150 miles) northeast of Rangoon.



One Karen mill manager, identified as Captain Jack, said his plant was of average size by Karen standards, handling 1,000 cubic metres (35,000 cubic feet) of teak a year. He said the mill could be dismantled in six hours if necessary.

Rebels, including the Karens, also control lucrative smuggling routes, funnelling consumer goods from Thailand to Burma's black market and precious stones the other way. The Kachins mine and export jade, gold and rubies.

The resistance's economy, as much as its guerrillas, bother Rangoon, which has intensified military drives to open up new trade and destroy industries funding insurgent armies, the Karens said. [passage omitted]

Burmese troops have cut Karen-taxed smuggling by 60 per cent with a four-year-old siege of a Karen-controlled strip along the border from Manerplaw to the town of Mae Sot in Thailand, Karen leader Bo Mya said here. [passage omitted]

Karen strategists said smugglers have found new routes, such as Three Pagodas Pass, where they can be seen perched on ox-carts loaded with cardboard boxes of consumer goods like soap, condensed milk and food seasoning.

Consumables brought back from Burma are mainly rubber and rice.

Trade here totals 25,000 dollars a month, Mon leader Nai Schwe Kyin said. [passage omitted]

In Kachin State, in northern Burma, government troops are putting pressure on the jade trade run by rebels, Kachin leader Brang Seng said in a recent interview at Three Pagoda Pass.

Some of the world's finest jade is mined in rebel-held territory.

Brang Seng complained the offensive cut his revenues by 10 to 15 per cent.

## Briefs

### Soviet Trade Union Delegation

A Soviet delegation headed by Mr (Orgus Zigmanov) of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions paid courtesy calls on Vice Chairman U Chit Swe and members of the Peasants Organization Central Body and Vice Chairman U Kyi Thein and members of the Workers Organization Central Body in Rangoon today. The Soviet delegation attended a luncheon by the Soviet ambassador, Mr Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov, before leaving Rangoon by air at 1630. [Summary] [BK301432 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Mar 88]

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### Minister Signs Trade Accord in Beijing

BK011355 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1140 GMT 1 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia, which signed a trade agreement with China Friday, expects that her exports would be accorded the lower most favoured nation tariff rates.

Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Madam Rafidah Aziz, who signed on behalf of Malaysia, said Malaysia would like to see greater imports by China of products like rubber, palm oil, cocoa products, sawn timber, plywood, railway sleepers, rubber tyres and surgical gloves.

She said Malaysia would also like to diversify her exports to China to include manufactured and processed products.

The minister said with the signing of the trade agreement, Malaysia expects that agency rights be given to Malaysian firms for products traded by middlemen in third countries.

Apart from savings in cost as a result of sourcing the products directly from suppliers and selling them directly to the buyers, traders involved in such direct transactions would be able to communicate more effectively with each other as their requirements would be spelt out more clearly.

Such direct transactions would also speed up business deals as compared with going through a third party, she added.

The long-awaited agreement was signed in Beijing between Rafidah and Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin.

In a statement released here, Rafidah expressed the hope that the accord will not only pave the way for an increased flow of direct trade between the two countries, but also narrow the deficit Malaysia suffers.

Rafidah said the signing was a culmination of seven years of discussion and meetings and marked a new chapter in bilateral relations since diplomatic relations was established in 1974.

She said total trade between Malaysia and China rose by 40 percent to 1.6 billion ringgit (about \$640 million) last year from that of 1986, accounting for two percent of Malaysia's global trade.

However, she noted Malaysia has a persistent trade deficit with China, which stood at 240 million ringgit (about \$96 million) last year.

It is hoped that the deficit would be narrowed, if not eliminated, in the context of an expanded bilateral trade between the two countries, she added.

She also said Malaysia on March 3 gazetted the lifting of the import licensing requirement previously applicable to imports from China.

### Singapore

**Regional PRC Foreign Policy Described**  
*BK011529 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES*  
*in English 1 Apr 88 p 28*

[Editorial: "Dealing With China"]

[Text] Two recent events in the region require a relook at China's foreign policy. One was a clash between China and Vietnam's warships near the Spratly Islands. Another was the release of the Malaysian government White Paper "Towards Preserving National Security" on March 23. The document reported meetings in Beijing between Malaysian radical students and Chin Peng, secretary-general of the banned Communist Party of Malaya (CPM). It also brings to mind the Singapore Home Affairs Ministry's statement last year on 16 Singaporeans detained for being part of a Marxist conspiracy. That statement recounted how former student agitator Tan Wah Piow told another Singapore student that he had met CPM members in China.

So what do all these say of China's foreign policy where it applies to Southeast Asia? First, that it has territorial claims extending right into the region. Second, that it harbours old revolutionaries hostile to the interest of Asean countries. These two facts lead to a series of security assessments. From Singapore's perspective, the following points are salient.

Looking at a map of Southeast Asia with China's territorial claim charted on it does draw a reaction of disbelief. It reaches so far beyond the shores of the Chinese mainland as to make nonsense of the natural principle of geographical proximity. But the rationale for territorial claims contains many more clauses and it would be improper to pronounce any of the rival claimants to the Spratlys its rightful owner. Singapore is not laying any claim that far-flung. What is important for the country is that hostility be kept out of this area which is uncomfortably close to some of the important trade routes to Japan and the United States.

A naval clash between China and Vietnam around the Spratlys is not conducive to the prospects of a peaceful South China Sea. Tempting as it is to view a Sino-Vietnamese battle at sea as another form of pressure on Hanoi the Chinese are applying on behalf of Cambodia,

it was probably not. If it was in any way Chinese intention to find a less costly way to teach Vietnam a second lesson for the Cambodian adventure and thus put Moscow in a difficult position, it was ill-advised. Pressure on Vietnam should be mounted where it counts for the most and that is along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Out there among the islands of the South China Sea the scenario is more complicated, with no fewer than five littoral states making overlapping claims. A wrong move by anybody risks escalating tension or militarisation.

Then comes the hoary old problem of CPM members still living in China. Almost all the Asean countries have some of their exiled insurgents in that country. The oft stated Chinese claim is that China no longer interferes with the internal affairs of Southeast Asian countries. In simple English, such diplomatese means China no longer supplies revolutionaries in the region with cash and arms to make their revolution. It also means that pro forma propaganda support has stopped. As nasty old Marxist habits are dropped, cultural, trade and political ties with the Asean countries have taken on new momentum. It is a state of affairs China enjoys and it is a situation that has certain benefits for Asean states—until the bright picture is clouded by some revelations about contacts between old Marxist exiles in China and their younger generation from the region. The Chinese may and probably will maintain that they could not stop their foreign friends having meetings in China. This is unacceptable. But it is also insufficient cause to sever mutually profitable dealings. What is needed as a response is never to lose sight of where interests are common and where they diverge.

**Minister Warns Against Politics, Religion Mix**  
*BK020545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT*  
*2 Apr 88*

[Text] Singapore, April 2 (AFP)—A senior Singapore minister has warned against mixing politics and religion as the only way to avert a spread of so-called holy wars.

Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, senior minister in the Prime Minister's Office, told the first Asia-Pacific Hindu conference late Friday: "Religion becomes evil when it is wedded to politics."

"Priests turned politicians generally breed religious intolerance since they must believe that theirs is the only true religion and God and its competitors are blasphemous heretics to be exterminated like vermin," Mr. Rajaratnam said.

"The only way out of holy wars is to strictly leave politics to politicians and religion to theologians," he held.

Mr. Rajaratnam's comments echoed remarks by other top Singapore Government officials over the past few months on the need to keep religion strictly separate from politics.

In May and June, Singapore arrested 22 people, including 10 lay church workers, for an alleged marxist conspiracy. At the time, the government alleged that certain Roman Catholic church groups had been infiltrated by plotters.

In his National Day speech in August, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew announced that four foreign Moslem preachers had been banned from Singapore as part of a government effort to prevent religious and political strife.

Much of Mr. Lee's speech was devoted to warning citizens against the danger of religious interference in politics.

In December, Singapore shut down the regional headquarters of the Christian Conference of Asia and ordered expatriate executive staff members out of the country for allegedly engaging in political activities.

Citing serious conflicts around the world—from Northern Ireland and the Soviet Union, to Lebanon, the Gulf, India, Sri Lanka and China—Mr. Rajaratnam said: "Men of ill-will are misusing religion for ends that have nothing to do with the high purposes of religion.

"There is a holy war going on in the Philippines between Christians and Moslems. There are potentialities for holy wars nearer home."

"Indonesian and Malaysian leaders have already drawn attention to the stoking of religious emotions and intolerance in their countries. Only last month Thai leaders warned against the dangers of Buddhist-Moslem conflicts within their country," he added.

### Cambodia

#### Ministry Supports Lao Stance on Border Dispute

BK041235 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 4—The note handed by the Lao Ministry for Foreign Affairs over to the Thai ambassador to Laos, Niran Phanuphong, on March 23, has testified to the goodwill attitude of Lao People's Democratic Republic toward the settlement of the border dispute through peaceful means.

This comes from a statement released on April 2 by a spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The statement says:

"Laos' judicious attitude conforms to the current trend prevailing in the world and the Charter of the United Nations in which Thailand is a member of the Council Security.

"The people and Government of Kampuchea highly appreciate the heroic struggle of the Lao people in defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity and firmly support the foreign policy pursued by the Lao party and government, namely establishing neighbourly ties with regional countries.

"It is regrettable that during the Laos-Thailand talks, the Thai side has not shown its goodwill in the search for a political solution to the conflict. Instead, it has sought to prolong the dialogue regardless of the aspirations of the two peoples and the public opinion in the [words indistinct].

The statement says:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the goodwill and the correct stance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as elaborated in the above-said note aimed at finding an equitable solution to the border dispute on the basis of equality and in the interests of the long friendship of the two peoples as well as of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world over."

#### CPSU Central Committee Lecturers Depart

BK020626 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK)—A group of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee led by Vladimir Massensev left Phnom Penh on Wednesday [30 March] after a 2-week visit in Cambodia.

During their stay, the Soviet lecturers were received by Men Sam-An, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, and gave lectures at various services and ministries. They also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the former royal palace, and economic and cultural establishments.

#### Heng Samrin Meets Socialist Newspaper Editors

BK020611 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received yesterday afternoon in Phnom Penh delegations of party papers from fraternal socialist countries on visit in Cambodia. These are people who are in charge of party papers of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, and Cuba.

On this occasion, Heng Samrin warmly greeted the visit by the delegations considering it as a contribution to strengthening the cooperation in the field of propaganda with Cambodia.

After briefing his guests on the remarkable achievements scored by the Cambodian people in every field during the past 9 years, he informed them of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings in France concerning the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Cambodian leader welcomed the forthcoming summit between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He profoundly thanked the parties, governments, and people of fraternal socialist countries for their precious support to the Cambodian people.

On behalf of the visitors, Jerzy Majka, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and editor in chief of the paper TRYBUNA LUDE, affirmed that this tour was for him a good opportunity to inform himself on the real situation in Cambodia and the immense destruction the country was subjected to during the Pol Pot rule.

The delegations left Phnom Penh today at the end of a 3-day visit in Cambodia.

During their stay, they visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the Cheung Ek mass graves, the satellite communication station, and the Ta Prom Temple in Bati District, Takeo Province.

**Hun Sen Congratulates New Libyan Leaders**  
*BK041025 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Apr (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently addressed sincere congratulations to Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar on his appointment to the post of secretary general of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In his message, the chairman said he is convinced that the existing relations of friendship and solidarity between them benefit the two people.

He wished Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar good health and new successes in carrying out his noble task.

In his capacity as foreign affairs minister, the Cambodian leader also addressed warm congratulations to Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi on his appointment to the post of secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

**Greetings Sent on Hungarian National Day**  
*BK041020 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Apr (SPK)—On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the Hungarian People's Republic National Day (4 April), Cambodian leaders addressed a warm congratulatory message to their Hungarian counterparts.

Signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and addressed to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council; and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the message says in substance:

"We highly appreciate the heroic Hungarian people's revolutionary gains during the past decades, particularly in defending and building socialism."

"On this occasion, we wish for constant development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and multiform cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of our two countries."

On the same occasion, Cambodian Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen sent congratulations to his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi.

**Sihanouk Rejects Hun Sen Talks Proposal**  
*BK030646 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer*  
in Cambodia 0500 GMT 3 Apr 88

[Text] A report from Beijing says Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian Coalition Government and president of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], rejected a proposal by Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime, asking him to take part in another round of talks to resolve the Cambodian problem politically.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's rejection was made in a message released in Beijing yesterday, on Saturday. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk explained that he rejected a third round of talks with Hun Sen because Vietnamese troops persist in continuing to occupy Cambodia. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that the third round of talks would be useless because Vietnam does not want to pull out its aggressor forces from Cambodia before 1990 and that Vietnam still wants Cambodia to be a communist country under the control of Hanoi and Moscow.

Hun Sen's message asking the samdech to continue the talks was made public at the same time as the samdech's rejection.



### **Sihanouk Supports China on Disputed Islands**

BK020146 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Apr 88

["Message From DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Supporting CGDK Support for Chinese Foreign Ministry Protest Note on Vietnam's Aggression Against China's Nansha [Spratly] Islands"—dated 17 March]

[Text] Your Excellency: While making an official tour of China's beautiful and developed province of Zhejiang, I read the 15 March issue of the CHINA DAILY which reported that on 14 March, the Chinese Foreign Ministry made a strong protest against Vietnam's armed aggression and violation of Chinese waters and armed provocation against Chinese ships in the area around China's Nansha Islands.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Chinese Foreign Ministry has forwarded a protest note on 14 March to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing, expressing a strong and angry protest. The note says Vietnamese military ships, which openly and illegally violated Chinese waters around the Nansha Islands, attacked Chinese ships, which were carrying out their daily activities, such as research and patrol in Chinese waters around the Nansha [Spratly] Islands. The note adds that Vietnamese ships are now carrying out armed provocative activities against Chinese ships with a clear aim of creating tension in that area. The note demands that Vietnam immediately stop these anti-Chinese provocative activities in the territorial waters around the Nansha Islands and pull out all ships from Chinese islands and the sea area around these islands, which Vietnam is occupying.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I firmly and fully support the 14 March 1988 note of the PRC Foreign Ministry and strongly condemn the intolerable provocative activities of the SRV against China, which is the long-standing and legitimate owner of the Nansha Islands and the sea area around them. Vietnam has no rights to control these islands and the sea area around them, not even a part of it. Vietnam should immediately and unconditionally pull out from some of the islands of the Nansha Islands, which are the PRC's sacred territory.

Please accept my high consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, DK president

[Dated] Hangzhou, 17 March 1988

### **March Battle Activities Summarized**

BK030205 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Apr 88

["Roundup of activities to destroy fighting forces, dismantle village and commune administrative networks, and repeatedly attack the Vietnamese enemy district seats in March 1988 on battlefields throughout the country"]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 91 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 79 others wounded; total: 170 casualties. Administrative networks in 33 villages, 2 communes, and a township were attacked and dismantled.

2. Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 122 killed and 114 wounded; total: 236 casualties. Administrative networks in 11 villages and a commune attacked and dismantled.

3. Samlot battlefield: 81 killed and 71 wounded; total: 152 casualties.

4. Pailin battlefield: 288 killed and 312 wounded; total: 600 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 167 killed and 226 wounded; total: 393 casualties. Administrative networks in eight villages and two communes attacked and dismantled.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 118 killed and 152 wounded; total: 270 casualties. Administrative networks in 15 villages and 2 communes attacked and dismantled.

7. Battlefield around Battambang town: 251 killed and 223 wounded; total: 474 casualties. Administrative networks in 143 villages, 15 communes, and a township attacked and dismantled.

8. Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield: 166 killed and 134 wounded; total: 300 casualties. Administrative networks in 76 villages, 2 communes, and a township attacked and dismantled.

9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 57 killed and 17 wounded; total: 74 casualties. Administrative networks in 17 villages and a commune attacked and dismantled.

10. Northeast-eastern battlefield: 42 killed and 56 wounded; total: 98 casualties. Administrative networks in 70 villages and 4 communes attacked and dismantled.

11. Kompong Thom battlefield: 74 killed and 108 wounded; total: 182 casualties. Administrative networks in 74 villages and a commune attacked and dismantled.

12. Kompong Cham battlefield: 43 killed and 41 wounded; total: 84 casualties. Administrative networks in 120 villages attacked and dismantled.

13. Moug-Pursat battlefield: 88 killed and 89 wounded; total: 177 casualties. Administrative networks in 38 villages and 2 communes attacked and dismantled.

14. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 33 killed and 39 wounded; total 72 casualties. Administrative networks in 34 villages and 6 communes attacked and dismantled.

15. Phnom Penh battlefield: 7 killed and 7 wounded; total: 14 casualties.

16. East Phnom Penh battlefield: 13 killed and 18 wounded; total: 31 casualties.

17. North Phnom Penh battlefield: 97 killed and 101 wounded; total: 198 casualties. Administrative networks in 10 villages, 3 communes, and 5 townships attacked and dismantled.

18. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 60 killed and 77 wounded; total: 137 casualties. Administrative networks in 96 villages, a commune, a township, and 2 districts attacked and dismantled.

19. Southwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 16 killed and 20 wounded; total: 36 casualties. Administrative networks in 23 villages attacked and dismantled.

20. Southwest battlefield: 96 killed and 144 wounded; total: 240 casualties. Administrative networks in 70 villages, 4 communes, and a township attacked and dismantled.

In sum, we killed 1,910 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 2,028 others for a total of 3,938 casualties and attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 838 villages, 49 [as heard] communes, 4 townships, and 3 districts.

#### **VODK on Dry-Season Attacks, Enemy 'Impasse'**

*BK030740 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Station commentary: "At the End of This 10th Dry Season, Our National Army and People Jointly Attacked the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors More Vigorously and Achieved More Brilliant Victories"]

[Text] Today, 3 April, we are nearing the end of the 10th dry season. During the past 6 months in this 10th dry season, the Vietnam enemy aggressors were quiet and did not initiate any large-scale offensive against our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. On the contrary, they reached a more serious impasse.

During this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors kept moving their troops from one place to another in an attempt to resist the offensive of our Army and people, but failed. They left loopholes wherever they withdrew their troops. Not knowing where to station their troops or where to withdraw them, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors became more desperate and lost the initiative. As for our National Army, in cooperation with the people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, they attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously and effectively in accordance with their targets and plans at the end of this dry season. As a matter of fact, in February and March, our National Army scored many more victories in the offensive to attack

villages, smash and liberate large and small strategic positions, and destroy war materiel, weapons, ammunition, and transportation means of the Vietnamese enemy.

For example, on 28 February, our National Army swept the Vietnamese enemy off a 15-km stretch of Route 7 from Prey Totoeng to Skun, liberated 4 communes—Kvet Thom, Sra, Srangae, and Samraong—and 18 villages, and destroyed a quantity of weapons and materiel. On 1 March, we attacked and liberated Varin District town in Siem Reap Province, liberated 6 villages, freed 3 companies of Cambodian soldiers, destroyed 41 weapons, and seized 35 others. On 25 February, we dispersed and dismantled Damnak Kantuot commune administration in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province, liberated five villages and destroyed a quantity of Vietnamese materiel. On 28 February, we dispersed and dismantled Krang Lvea commune administration in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Chhnang Province, liberated seven villages, and destroyed a quantity of weapons and materiel. On 3 March, we smashed a Vietnamese battalion west of Phnum Ta Chat on Preah Vihear-Choam Khsan battlefield, killed 45 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded some others, and destroyed 60 weapons and some war materiel. On 26 February, we lobbed grenades at a group of Vietnamese soldiers at Kbal Thnal in Phnom Penh City, killing or wounding six Vietnamese soldiers. On 3 March, we attacked Po Khleang township in Tuk Meas District of Kampot Province, killing or wounding 5 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 10 metric tons of rice and some materiel. On 3 March, we ambushed a Vietnamese battalion sallying out of Kse village in Srei Santhor District on east Phnom Penh battlefield, killing or wounding 19 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 5 weapons. On 5 March, we attacked and liberated two Vietnamese company positions at the rubber plantation located at Km Marker No 5 in Memot District on east Kompong Cham battlefield, killing or wounding five Vietnamese soldiers, destroying some materiel, and liberating six villages. On 7 March, we attacked a car along Route 4, killing four Soviet advisers and two Vietnamese supervisors from Phnom Penh. On 9 and 10 March, we ambushed 10 Vietnamese trucks moving from Banteay Petsip on western Leach battlefield, destroying 3 trucks, killing or wounding 36 Vietnamese soldiers, and destroying 22 weapons and some materiel. On 2 March, we lobbed grenades at Vietnamese soldiers in O Russei market in Phnom Penh, killing or wounding eight Vietnamese soldiers. On 10 March, we dispersed and dismantled Moha Leap commune administration in Kaoh Sotin on east Kompong Cham battlefield, liberating three villages and seizing seven guns. On 14 March, we attacked Battambang airfield, killing or wounding 15 Vietnamese soldiers, including a lieutenant killed, and destroyed a Dakota plane. On 15 March, we again launched a commando raid in Battambang Town and swept the Vietnamese soldiers off the areas stretching from Wat Sophea Monastery to Norea and Sala Ta On townships, liberating Norea and Sala Ta On Townships and 15 villages, killing or wounding 23 Vietnamese

soldiers, and destroying a quantity of materiel. On 19 March, we attacked a Vietnamese position defending Siem Reap town from the south, killing or wounding 16 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 30 metric tons of rice, paddy, and salt and some materiel, and liberating 3 villages. On 9 March, we attacked Peam Sokkha Township in Ponhea Loe District on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield, killing or wounding 24 Vietnamese soldiers; and destroying 63 weapons, 4 trucks, 3 large motorboats, and some materiel. On 24 March, we attacked the Vietnamese soldiers in the Don Teav gunny sack factory and Don Teav Township, 5 km from the lower bank of Sangke River, killing or wounding 14 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying a gunny sack factory; and liberating 2 communes—Peam Ek and Prek Norin—and 10 villages.

Therefore, the struggle waged by our National Army and people has proceeded more effectively throughout the country from the western border to the western region of the Mekong River and the areas adjacent to the Vietnamese border. This has caused the Vietnamese enemy to become more desperate. The Vietnamese enemy has suffered shortages of manpower because, on the one hand, its troops were either killed, wounded, kept deserting their ranks, or become even more demoralized. On the other hand, its auxiliary forces—the Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators—have also exhausted because, on the one hand, many of them had fled either to join our National Army or to return home and, on the other, they had been dispersed or dismantled by our forces. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese enemy has suffered more food supply shortages because our people have implemented our three-don't principle more effectively.

In sum, the Vietnamese enemy has suffered more seriously on the Cambodian battlefield. It does not know what to do or how to solve this problem. It is becoming more and more desperate. Sooner or later, it will certainly be drowned in the deep sea of the Cambodian people's guerrilla war.

Our National Army and people on all battlefields throughout the country pledge to intensify their offensive against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously, particularly their tactics of attacking villages, to realize their tasks in the 10th dry season with more brilliant victories.

#### **Two SRV Trains Said Ambushed 26, 29 March**

*BK030246 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 26 March, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese train west of Moung [Battambang Province]. Three wagons were destroyed and five Vietnamese

enemy soldiers on the train were killed and seven others wounded. We also destroyed the railroad track at three places with a total of 40 meters.

On 29 March, we ambushed with mines a Vietnamese train leaving Phnom Penh for Pursat between Romeas station and Krang Skea. A locomotive and three wagons were destroyed; five Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the train were killed and seven others wounded. We destroyed a 12.7-mm machine gun, a B-40, a B-41, and five AK's. [passage omitted]

#### **Briefs**

##### **Returnees in Siem Reap**

In February, 255 persons, who were misled by the Pol Pot bandits, turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities in various localities in Siem Reap Province, bringing along 178 assorted weapons and a quantity of grenades and mines. [Excerpt] [*BK011251 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 88*]

#### **Laos**

##### **Official on Talks With Thai Border Governor**

*BK040335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] At the invitation of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, Santi Manikan, governor of Thailand's Nong Khai Province, and his party arrived in Vientiane this morning for a visit and to hold consultations with the Vientiane Municipality Administrative Committee on various issues, aimed at strengthening the brotherly and neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand, in particular between Vientiane Municipality and Nong Khai Province.

Welcoming the governor and his party at Tha Deua boat landing in Hatsaifong District were Siho Bannavong, vice chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, and his party.

After the arrival of the Thai party in Vientiane, at 1030 the two sides held a consultative meeting at the office of the Vientiane Municipality Construction Company at KM No 4 marker. Following the meeting, Siho Bannavong granted an interview to our national radio station reporter on the outcome of the meeting between the delegations of Vientiane Municipality and Nong Khai Province.

[Begin Siho Bannavong recording] In connection with the issues we have raised for discussion today, first of all was the topic on the historical brotherly relations which have existed between Laos and Thailand since ancient times and which cannot be destroyed by anyone. We have discussed the issue of security along the Mekong River. We unanimously agreed that the Mekong River has been a river of purity in a long history, which had fed



the life of the people living along both its sides. This river has closely strengthened the brotherly ties between the peoples living on both banks and will do so forever. You must know this already. With the question of security along the Mekong River, the two sides unanimously agreed that in the future, efforts will be made for the peoples living along the two banks to visit each other more conveniently. However, such visits must be in accordance with the existing regulations and laws—not against the restrictions or those that are illegal. [laughter] In addition, the two sides unanimously agreed that they would try to advise their own armed forces and people how to fully understand the [1979] joint communiques signed by our two prime ministers [former Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan and Laos' Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane] as well as the agreement signed between our two generals [Thai General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Lao General Sisavat Keobounphan] and to more increasingly strengthen the brotherly ties among them. [end recording]

Touching on current trading activities occurring on an islet at Ban Bo O village, Hatsuifong District, Siho Bannavong said that they have been carried out following the agreement reached by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Thai Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, which stipulates that henceforth the armed forces of the two countries would not fight and kill each other again and that the peoples would exchange visits with each other. That is the peoples in the two countries are greatly elated and proceed to carry out trading with each other without any prior permission or organization by either side. At the meeting, the two sides agreed to halt all illegal and free trading activities and to replace them with organized and legal ones. That is bazaars will be organized so that the peoples on both banks of the river can trade with each other. Further details on this issue will be worked out by the technical authorities of the two sides so that the organization of trading activities can be speedily carried out for the benefits of the peoples on the two banks.

Subsequently, Nong Khai Provincial Governor Santi Manikan said that his visit to Vientiane this time was aimed at holding consultations with the Lao side on socioeconomic issues beneficial to the peoples in the two countries, thus contributing to the normalization of Lao-Thai relations and turning the Mekong River into a river of peace in accordance with the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples. He said:

[Begin Santi recording in Thai] It is a good opportunity for me to visit Vientiane this time as governor of Nong Khai Province to meet with Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, who has given us a warm welcome and has repeatedly stated the necessity for Thailand and Laos to give good treatment to each other, saying that our

friendship should not remain only on the [negotiating] table or in a joint communique but be promoted among government authorities of all levels and people of all strata. I would like to stress here that as the governor of Nong Khai Province, I would like this power of friendship to be kept in the hearts of all peoples so that they can help the governments resolve problems and help the Nong Khai Province resolve the question of the brotherly treatment between the peoples of the two countries and to see to it that trading activities are carried out in a legitimate manner and that traders should not take advantage of one another with regard to prices and goods quality. We are going to halt all illegal trading activities and to promote trading which can be controlled and is beneficial to the peoples. This is what we are going to do. Therefore, it is a good thing we are here today. [End recording]

During their visit to Vientiane Municipality, the governor of Nong Khai Province and his party were given an intimate welcome by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality. The two sides reached understanding on all the issues discussed, thus leading to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between Lao and Thai peoples, especially the residents of Nong Khai Province and Vientiane Municipality so that they can translate into reality the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Joint Communiques.

#### **Thai 'Schemes' To Obstruct Peace Exposed**

BK031315 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Feature: "Schemes of Ill-intentioned Elements Who Intend to Obstruct the Peaceful Settlement of the Lao-Thai Problem"]

[Text] Following the cease-fire agreement reached between the military delegations of the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand in Bangkok on 17 February 1988, the armed dispute between the two countries has come to an end and the peaceful life and relations between the fraternal Lao and Thai peoples in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, and in Thailand's Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province, have returned to normal. This agreement has been widely supported and welcomed by the Lao and the Thai peoples as well as by friends throughout the world. On the basis of this cease-fire agreement between the two sides' military delegations and to further settle the remaining political problem, the government delegations of Laos and Thailand have held two rounds of talks. Although there were some obstacles in the talks, the two sides are confident that the political problem can be settled sooner or later.

Taking advantage of difficulties which normally appear in international political talks, a number of ill-intentioned elements in Thailand have created a situation leading to a misunderstanding between the military of



the two countries. They have also created various conditions as a pretext to delay talks to settle the problem. For example, they have told the people that the past two rounds of talks between the government delegations did not bring any results, and hinted that the next round of talks would end the same way.

Worse still, during the recent visit to Vientiane by Khunying Phankhrua Yongchaiyut, wife of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, army commander in chief and acting Armed Forces supreme commander of Thailand, the ill-intentioned elements also cooked up a story slandering Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of General Staff of our LPA, charging him with using words which breached the honor and prestige of the Thai Armed Forces.

Such a slanderous charge is absolutely groundless. Sisavat Keobounphan himself explained the situation to the Thai media during his recent trip to Bangkok to attend the cremation ceremony for Mom Aphinphon Phetchalat Rattanawongsa, according to the 16 March 1988 edition of the Thai paper SIAM RAT. In fact, what Sisavat Keobounphan said did not imply an insult to anyone. All his words reflected the good faith and the earnest aspiration of the Lao Army and people of various tribes who have experienced a protracted war in the time of national salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors. At present, under the beacon of the new system, the earnest aspirations of the entire Lao people are to achieve peace and to maintain friendship with all nations, in particular with the Thai people and people of other neighboring countries, so that they can freely build and develop their most beloved country to become prosperous and civilized like other countries. The Lao people detest war because they are well aware of the its brutality and barbarity. That is the lofty desire of the Lao people and that is what Sisavat Keobounphan said to Khunying Phankhrua Yongchaiyut. It can absolutely not be interpreted in any other way as charged by those ill-intentioned elements.

Simultaneously, in coordination with the slanderous charge against Sisavat Keobounphan, those bad elements have pursued various schemes aimed at denigrating certain high-ranking Thai officers despite the fact that those officers have scored meritorious deeds for the Thai nation and people. They have fabricated that the Thai military has overstepped the authority of the Thai Foreign Ministry and said that because the Thai military put an end to the fighting in the border area of Thailand's Chat Trakan District and Laos' Boten District, the settlement of the political problem by the Thai Foreign Ministry has come to a standstill, and so forth. A number of credulous people might be misled into believing such fabrications of the ill-intentioned elements who intend to besmirch the meritorious deeds of the high-ranking Thai officers, and come to misunderstand the Thai Army. Nevertheless, understanding the dirty schemes of those ill-intentioned elements, most of the Thai people have now come to clearly understand that by creating

disturbances and arousing public opinion in the present, the ill-intentioned elements in Thailand seek to take advantage of the situation to gain political benefits for their group. Such schemes cannot fool the Thai people and will be exposed to the public.

## Philippines

### Leaders August Coup Attempt Escape Detention

#### Honasan Flees With Guards

HK020340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Manila, April 2 (AFP)—Dismissed Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the leader of a bloody coup attempt here in August, escaped from a prison ship before dawn Saturday with his guards, the Armed Forces said. Armed forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said in an official statement that the rebel officer had apparently bribed his guards, a Navy lieutenant and 12 enlisted men, and that they had escaped aboard two rubber boats.

The ship has been anchored at Manila Bay since the rebel colonel was arrested in December, Navy officials said.

#### Nine Officers Escape From Stockade

HK040128 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 88

[Text] The nine Philippine Air Force and PC officers allegedly involved in the 28 August coup attempt and the 27 January raid on Villamor Air Base also escaped from the Villamor Air Base stockade last Saturday when Gregorio Honasan escaped from his prison ship on Manila Bay. Philippine Air Force sources identified only five of them: PC Major Albano, Captain Logro, Lieutenant Munar, Captain Balinsacan, and Lieutenant Ordonia, all Air Force officers. The four others linked to the 27 January raid on Villamor Air Base were not yet identified.

#### Helpers Identified as Navy Group

HK041044 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 4 Apr 88 pp 1, 7

[By Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The 14 Navy personnel who helped coup leader Gregorio Honasan escape Saturday are not ordinary sailors but frogmen of the Navy's elite Special Welfare Group (Swag).

Although enlisted men who carried ranks unique to the Navy but misleading to laymen, they were among few graduates of a special course called "Seal," an acronym that stood for special operations in sea, air and land.

During peace time, the Swag is a crack unit responsible for rescuing shipwrecked passengers and salvaging sunken vessels in deep sea.

In war, the Navy depends on it for special underwater operations such as ship infiltration and blowing up of enemy vessels.

The Swag is the Navy's equivalent of the Army's Scout Ranger regiment, or the Constabulary's Special Action Force. In a James Bond film, Swag frogmen were those in black diver's suits who attach adhesive bombs on enemy ships or engage in spear war behind coral reefs.

It was, perhaps, due to this special qualification that the Second Naval District commander, Capt. Jose Impredad, assigned the Swag to serve as Honasan's close-in security when Camp Aguinaldo decided to detain the Aug. 28 coup leader in a Navy ship shortly after this arrest last Dec. 9.

Under a special arrangement, a task force under Impredad was created with the twin responsibility of securing the jail ship and Honasan himself.

As close-in security, the Swag was responsible for all the movements of Honasan. The rest of the task force—about 100 of them not with the Swag—played supporting roles.

A normal sight at the boat at night was of at least two Swags guarding just outside Honasan's door, another two or three of them at the corridor and stairs leading from Honasan's room to the deck, where the rest of the Swags are detailed.

As ordered, the swag headquarters chose 14 to compose Impredad's task force.

Probationary Ensign Eraldo E. Mojica, of Mahabang Kahoy, Indang, Cavite, chief of the team; Petty Officer Salvador V. Tamagos, of Barrio Cadilayan, Murcia, Negros Occidental; Seamen Bernabe Barbacena, of Sipaco, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur; Juan B. Canciano, of Barangay San Miguel, Murcia, Negros Occidental; Even P. Balinas, of Barangay San Jose, Sipalay, Negros Occidental, Simeon A. de la Merced, of San Antonio, Bonbon, Camarines Sur; Arnulfo B. Barcellano, of Kitnong, Bagacay, Albay; and Romeo F. Gabion of San Sebastian, Sta. Magdalena, Sorsogon;

Firemen Edgardo I. Ledesma, of 72 Zapote, Bacoar, Cavite; Roberto L. Ganai, of San Nicolas, Buhagin, Davao City; Carlito D. Jose, of 3 Kakawate St., Amparo Subdivision, Novaliches, Quezon City; Elmer F. Felarca, of Barangay San Rafael, San Narciso, Zambales; and Bienvenido Daguio of Buyog, Manito, Albay; and Draftee Epimacio Z. Zausa, of 2040 Elias St., Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Except for Tamagos and Canciano, the rest were single.

Last Saturday, after they were found to have joined Honasan, no less than Gen Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, called them traitors.

### Foreign Involvement Denied

HK041342 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television  
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] The military has admitted that it still does not have any strong leads on the whereabouts of Honasan. According to Colonel Oscar Florendo, investigations are going on, but he added that it was certain that no foreigners were involved in the escape of Honasan.

At the same time, Florendo also denied reports that the military raided the beach house of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile in Batangas on the assumption that Honasan was hiding there.

[Begin Florendo recording in English] Reports we have been receiving from the general public extend from Mindanao to Central Luzon, but we are checking all of these reports so that we cannot leave any information unchecked. [end recording]

As for the extensive search efforts for Honasan, the authorities have obtained a description of a man believed to have driven the car used in Honasan's escape after he got off the ship "Andres Bonifacio."

Yesterday, security guard Jolito Dimaya described the driver of one of the three cars that entered the reclamation area of the public estate authority in Roxas Boulevard. According to him, the driver of the first car identified himself as a policeman and gave the name Jimmy Santos. With him were four other men, who were in a black Toyota Hi-Ace and a white Ford Fiera.

Pasay City Police and other officials continued searching the grounds of the reclamation area where Honasan's group was believed to have landed after escaping from the ship. Aside from the security guards, investigators are also seeking the help of nearby residents who may have seen or heard the former colonel and his party leave the premises on early Saturday morning.

### Leaflets Call for Overthrow

HK040658 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 4 Apr 88 pp 1, 8

[By Jim Gomez and Dave Veridiano]

[Text] Nine soldiers involved in two coup attempts bolted the Villamor air base detention center early Black Saturday at about the time dismissed Army Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan escaped from his "BRP Andres Bonifacio" prison.

The Villamor escape, confirmed to the INQUIRER yesterday by an Air Force officer who spoke on condition of anonymity, strengthened speculations that Honasan's daring caper was part of a conspiracy involving several military officers and men.

This developed as leaflets calling for the overthrow of the Aquino Administration started circulating in Metro Manila. The leaflets were allegedly from Honasan's Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM).

The INQUIRER informant identified five of the "escapes" as Maj. Rolando Albano (PC), Captain Logro (PAF [Philippines Air Force]), Lieutenant Munar (PAF), Captain Balisacan (PAF) and Lieutenant Ordon (PAF). They had been under detention at the Villamor stockade for their part in the bloody Aug. 28 putsch led by Honasan, which killed 53 people and wounded about 300 others, among them Benigno Aquino III, the President's only son.

The source said the four other "escapes" took part in the simultaneous attacks on Sangley Point in Cavite, Villamor and GMA Channel 7, last Jan 27, 1987 but identified only one of them—Capt. Jesus Sampol. Sampol had been convicted by a military court for sedition and sentenced to 20 years hard labor, dismissed from the service with forfeiture of all pay due him.

The disappearance of the nine putschists was noticed Saturday morning by Air Force officials after military high command ordered an accounting of all rebel soldiers detained in military camps all over the country following the escape of Honasan and his 14 Navy guards.

The source said the nine escaped by destroying a wire fence at the back of the Villamor stockade where more than 50 soldiers are detained.

Reporters earlier trooped to the Villamor stockade to verify reports that PC Sgt. Rogelio Moreno—identified by prosecution witnesses as the man who shot former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Aug. 21, 1983—had escaped.

It was learned later from an official that Moreno was allowed to visit his family in Novaliches, Quezon City last Tuesday. His pass was supposed to expire today but the authorities called him back to the stockade at 6:40 last night. Sources said the authorities decided to cut short Moreno's leave as part of security precautions prompted by the Villamor escape.

The reporters who went to the stockade saw in one of the offices a white board on which was listed several soldiers' names marked "missing".

When asked about the list, an Air Force official said the list was not accurate. Among those on the list were Sampol, Albano, Balisacan, Ordon, 1Lt A. Albano, Sgt. D. Angulo and Sgt. A. Mca.

The mimeographed leaflets, titled "RAM lives for the Filipino people," carried an old photograph of Honasan. It accused Ms. Aquino of trying to alienate the soldier from the people and of indulging in "Pointless political sideshows...invoking (her) perverted conception of democracy."

The leaflets called on the people to "act now boldly...to stop the present Administration."

It was also learned that two weeks before Honasan's escape, a military patch with two lightning bolts as logo and with inscription, "Deo et Patria (for God and country)" were secretly circulated in Metro Manila camps.

Maj. Gen. Ramon Monlano, PC chief, ordered Constabulary intelligence agents to trace the source of the patches.

Some of the men in military uniform who helped Honasan escape wore such patches, according to reports.

#### **Military Camps on Alert**

*HK040444 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Text] All military camps in Metro Manila and other areas of the country remain on full alert. Members of the Armed Forces were manning the entrances and exits while checkpoints conduct inspections on all types of people entering and leaving the camps.

The alert is also part of the precautionary measures against possible attacks by communist rebels and other threatening groups who might take advantage of the situation. All exits of the country have also been blocked to prevent Honasan from escaping to a foreign nation.

#### **No Trace Found at Enrile House**

*HK040428 Hong Kong AFP in English 0410 GMT  
4 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 4 (AFP)—Armed troops surrounded a beach house owned by opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile while searching for a right-wing rebel who escaped from prison Saturday, but found no trace of him, officials said Monday.

The hunt for dismissed Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan, an Enrile protege who led a bloody coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino in August, continued Monday in Manila and surrounding provinces, they added.

"It was not a raid. There were people sent to the general area to monitor the place," national police spokesman Colonel Crescencio Maralit said when asked about reports that troops entered the Enrile house in Batangas Province on Saturday, after Mr. Honasan's pre-dawn escape.

Mr. Honasan slipped out of a Navy prison ship anchored in Manila Bay with 14 of his guards, sparking a full military alert and fears of another attempt to overthrow Mrs. Aquino.

Mr. Enrile, a right-wing leader who has been linked to two plots to topple Mrs. Aquino but denied any role in them, said in an interview published Monday by the Manila Chronicle newspaper that he welcomed the beach house stake-out.

"I'm beginning to sense that they treat me as an enemy. Why don't they say it openly and publicly?" said Mr. Enrile, who was fired by Mrs. Aquino as defense minister in November 1986 after loyal generals foiled a Honasan-led coup plot.

He earlier denied involvement in the Honasan escape or any contact with him.

Mr. Honasan, a flamboyant combat veteran who enjoys a strong following among rank-and-file troops even though he was dropped from the rolls last year, was among the leaders of the February 1986 military mutiny that toppled Ferdinand Marcos and brought Mrs. Aquino to power.

Col. Maralit said police officials in Batangas, a coastal province south of here, received tips that the Honasan party landed on the beach in Nasugbu Town early Saturday, several hours after the escape.

A search in Cavite Province, between Manila and Batangas, has also turned up no trace of Mr. Honasan, the military said Sunday.

Col. Maralit said security forces were also looking for Mr. Honasan Monday north of the capital in the Central Luzon region, the launching pad of the August 28 coup attempt which left 53 dead and 300 wounded in Manila.

The PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER Monday said Mr. Honasan's wife Jane wondered whether her husband really escaped or was taken out to be killed by the military.

"They have to prove first that Greg escaped," she was quoted as saying.

Family members said they had not heard from Mr. Honasan since the escape.

The DAILY GLOBE newspaper quoted investigators as saying Mr. Honasan left a farewell message to the commander of the prison ship, Navy Lieutenant Commander Fred Tuvilla, who was relieved and placed under arrest after the escape.

"Please explain to the officers and men and your family that the struggle for a better (Armed Forces) must go on," a message scrawled with a marker pen on a mirror in Mr. Honasan's room said, according to the newspaper.

#### De Villa Warns Military

HK041236 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa warned all military commanders in the country not to provide shelter to fugitive former Colonel Gringo Honasan. De Villa issued the warning even as the military continues its extensive search for the early recapture of Honasan and 23 other men, including 9 Air Force officials who also escaped last Saturday.

Meanwhile, military commanders told De Villa that Honasan's influence in the military has weakened because his followers have either already been discharged or are facing charges in connection with their involvement in the August aborted coup.

On the other hand, most AFP officials could not comment on the progress of the search for Honasan, saying only that all military units in the country are taking part in operations to recapture the former colonel.

#### Public Urged To Help

HK040948 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Authorities again called on the public to continue giving information that might lead to the recapture of coup leader Gringo Honasan. According to Armed Forces of the Philippines spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo, the military has received calls from people who reported sighting Honasan in neighboring provinces. While the reports have proved to be false, the military still hopes that it can recapture Honasan with the help of the public. Florendo said that the military has reinforced troops in order to track down the fugitive rebel soldier.

#### Aquino Addresses Nation on Honasan Escape

HK030132 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 0100 GMT 3 Apr 88

[Text] The escape of former Colonel Gregorio Honasan was a continuing betrayal of not only the Philippine Government but also of the Filipino people. This was stressed last night by President Aquino, saying that the people's will is clearly expressed in the new Constitution. The president spoke on nationwide broadcast hours after Honasan escaped from the ship "Andres Bonifacio" anchored in Manila Bay. The former army officer had been detained aboard the ship since his capture in Pasig, Metro Manila, last December 9.



In her statement, Mrs Aquino emphasized that the government is stable. She added that her government would proceed with the work of development for the country despite the treacherous acts of a few. The president then noted that her government has just demonstrated its capability of dismantling the communist insurgency.

[Begin Aquino recording] From the beginning of my administration, we have extended the hand of reconciliation to all those who had legitimate grievances. We have gone beyond that. We have established democratic institutions, moved our economy toward recovery and progress, instituted reforms in the military and in the entire government. Just recently, we demonstrated to our people that we have the capability to dismantle the communist insurgency. Our country at long last enjoys the respect and trust not only of our people but of the rest of the world.

We have given humane treatment to Mr Honasan and his cohorts, treatment that was infinitely better than what was given to Ninoy and my family when Ninoy was in detention. But what have we received in return? We have received continuing betrayal, not only of this country's duly-constituted authorities but also of our people, whose will is clearly expressed in our Constitution. [end recording]

The president said that Honasan's escape was tantamount to an admission of his guilt in the bloody August 28 coup attempt. At least 53 people, most of them innocent civilians, died in that wicked event. Mrs Aquino noted that the escape came as the military was about to begin court martial proceedings against Honasan. The fugitive former officer is facing mutiny, sedition, arson, and murder charges.

The president then warned soldiers against doing anything to help or assist Honasan. She also appealed to the people to help find Honasan, adding that it is a crime to harbor, conceal, or assist fugitives from justice.

The president said the commanding officer of the "Andres Bonifacio," Lieutenant Commander Fred Tuvilla, has been placed under arrest. She added that court martial proceedings would be instituted against Tuvilla and his staff if they have been remiss in their duties.

Camp Aguinaldo had earlier announced the creation of a board of officers to investigate and pinpoint responsibility. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo added that Honasan was apparently assisted and joined by his guards in springing out of his ship. Cmd Florendo said it is believed that bribery was a factor that led Honasan's guards to betray their sworn duty.

In the meantime, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the escape of Honasan does not change the president's scheduled trip to China. Benigno said the president's April 14 trip to China remains unchanged.

### Notes Pressure on Honasan

HK030228 *Quezon City Sports Radio 738*  
*in English 0200 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] The escape of former Colonel Gregorio Honasan was tantamount to an admission of his guilt in the bloody August 28 coup attempt, which killed 53 people. Speaking on a nationwide broadcast last night, President Aquino also noted that the escape came as the military was about to begin court martial proceedings against Honasan. The former Army colonel is facing sedition, mutiny, arson, and murder charges. Mrs Aquino further noted that Honasan was under tremendous pressure to explain the whereabouts of 2 million pesos' worth of equipment purchased by him as chief of the security group of the Ministry of National Defense:

[Begin Aquino recording] He was under tremendous pressure to explain before the end of that month to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] antigraft board the whereabouts of 2 million pesos' worth of equipment purchased by him as commander of the Ministry of National Defense security group.

He was also about to be transferred, upon orders of the commanding general of the Philippine Army, from Fort Magsaysay to be a battalion commander in Northern Samar, an assignment which he obviously wished to avoid.

This time, Honasan was about to face court martial proceedings after having been charged by the judge advocate general of the Armed Forces of the Philippines on four counts: Mutiny and sedition, under Article of War 67; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, under Article of War 96; destructive arson, under Article of War 94; in relation to the revised penal code. [end recording ]

Meantime, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile urged the people to be calm in the wake of the escape of his former chief security officer, former Colonel Honasan. Enrile said that the last time he saw Honasan was long before the August 28 coup attempt. In a radio interview, he said no force should be employed in the recapture of Honasan, who had his own reasons for escaping.

Enrile admitted having treated Honasan like a son when they were in the military.

### Issues Appeal to Public

HK030050 *Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*  
*in English 0030 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] The Philippine military launched a nationwide hunt yesterday for the leader of an August coup attempt after he escaped from prison ship, and President Corason Aquino warned that those who help him will be punished with the full force of the law. Military Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa ordered the massive search

after former Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan escaped before dawn aboard two rubber dinghies with 14 of his elite navy guards.

Military spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo warned that Honasan might organize a new bid to topple Mrs. Aquino. Honasan led a coup attempt last August 28, which left at least 53 dead and hundreds wounded.

The president, who had refused to grant amnesty to Honasan, cut short her Easter holiday in Northern Luzon and rushed back to Manila to meet with military and government officials after hearing of the escape. During a nationally televised address, Mrs. Aquino appealed to the public for help in tracking down the charismatic former officer. She said Honasan fled to avoid court martial for mutiny and sedition, arson, and conduct unbecoming of an officer, and that his escape is tantamount to an admission of his guilt.

#### **Warns Troops, Civilians**

*BK021220 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 2 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Saturday called on Filipinos to help the government recapture coup leader Gregorio Honasan and vowed to mete out severe punishment to soldiers who tried to help him.

Mrs. Aquino appealed for calm in a nationwide television broadcast after summoning an emergency cabinet session following Mr. Honasan's pre-dawn escape Saturday from a prison ship in Manila bay accompanied by his elite Navy guards.

"It is a crime...to assist fugitives," Mrs. Aquino said, adding that troops and soldiers giving assistance to the renegades "will be dealt with severely."

She called on the people "to assist us in the recapture of Honasan," whose escape she described as an "unpatriotic, treacherous act."

"No effort will be spared to accomplish this," she added.

The president said the commander of the prison ship had been arrested and "court martial proceedings will be instituted against him and other members of the ship's crew" if they were found to have been remiss in their duty.

She said the cashiered army colonel's escape was "tantamount to an admission of his guilt" on charges filed against him for leading an August 28 coup attempt that killed 53 people and nearly toppled her government.

Mr. Honasan was shortly to be court-martialled for mutiny and sedition, conduct unbecoming of gentleman, arson, multiple murder and attempted murder when he escaped, she added.

Mrs. Aquino heaped scorn on the rebel leader, saying he was being made to account for Defense Department funds before a military anti-graft board and was on the point of being transferred to a dangerous assignment when he staged the abortive coup.

#### **Ramos on 'Disturbing News' of Honasan Escape**

*HK020616 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in English 0530 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Radio Speech by Philippine Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos—live or recorded]

[Text] The escape of Gringo Honasan from the Philippine Navy ship where he was detained since December 9, 1987, is indeed disturbing news. But we would like to assure our people that the Department of National Defense and the Armed Forces of the Philippines are on the job, and are taking every possible action to bring him back and to minimize and neutralize any further damage that he can make.

According to military investigators, the escape of Honasan was facilitated by the bribery of his guards, betrayal, in other words. However, we would like to recommend that our people should be calm. The president has been informed. Our Armed Forces units and our intelligence community remains on the job, and this includes the civilian agencies of the government who have a responsibility in bringing back the renegade Gregorio Honasan.

I think that he and his group have really very little capability to create violence and terror among our population, but perhaps the biggest weapon that he has now will be propaganda; propaganda to try to create a new following for himself from among the civilians, especially those that are disgruntled with the government, and also from within the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

However, I would like to appeal to our concerned citizenry that the people are now not interested in anything else than the continued stability of our government and our society, and so all who are concerned for the welfare of our country should help in providing information about Gringo Honasan, his whereabouts, who are his followers, and also to help pass on the word to the public that there is no future course for our country than to continue what the government under President Corazon Aquino has already started, and it is primarily in the area of economic recovery, livelihood, and taking care of the basic needs of our people.

Again, let me reiterate that the Armed Forces of the Philippines, supported by the Defense Department as well as all other law enforcement agencies of the government, are steady on the job. And I am sure that in a short time we shall be able to resolve this problem. To all our people, I think we can continue to enjoy the Easter holiday.

**De Villa Views Escape as 'Distraction'**

*HK030540 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa said the escape of former Colonel Gregorio Honasan may distract the military from its task of dismantling the communist movement in the country, but Gen de Villa quickly added that the Armed Forces of the Philippines would go about its routine duty and work for the economic progress of the country despite the distraction.

Meantime, the Armed Forces chief said the bribery angle is only one of the possibilities being looked into by the authorities. Gen de Villa also said that he does not know of any foreign or external help in Honasan's escape.

**Broadcast Media Warned Against Honasan**

*HK040944 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in English 0858 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Policy "statement" read by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez]

[Text] The right to information and the right to enjoy freedom of speech and press are among the most valued freedoms in our constitutional government. They are rights which we have urgently fought for, even during the dark days of absolutism under the dictatorship, and they are now a part of our democratic existence.

However, like all other freedoms, these rights cannot be permitted by the duly constituted government to be employed to destroy the very government which guarantees these protections. In the case of interviews by radio with Honasan such as was sought by DZXL, it is the view of the Department of Justice, which is now implemented by the National Telecommunications Commission, that the airing of the views of Honasan truly presents a clear and present danger to our government because of the methods and objectives, so undemocratically announced and carried out by Honasan during his failed coup d'etat on August 28, 1987, which resulted in the deaths and wounding of more than 300 military personnel and civilians and the destruction of several hundred millions of government properties, not to mention the economic setbacks to the country. [new graf]

This danger is not merely conjectural or speculative. These destructive acts are matters to which any court of justice will give judicial cognizance without need of other proofs. With such awareness of the dangers espoused by Honasan, the government is duty-bound to prevent the broadcast because unless prevented, the unlawful act will have been glamourized and exploited by persons who desire to destroy the government. With such awareness of the clear and present danger to the government, it is my solemn duty to warn all radio and tv stations that the airing of interviews with Honasan, such as requested by DZXL in the afternoon of April 2, 1987 [as heard] will constitute positive violations of the

franchises and/or licences or permits under which they have been allowed to operate. That policy is now reiterated in the interest of survival of our democratic institutions.

Criticism of government actions, no matter how strongly stated, without actually taking up arms against the government, is a part of our constitutional freedoms, and it should not be restricted in any manner. However, while the constituted government exists, it is the duty of the government to crush all attempts to subvert or destroy it, and everyone connected with such armed violence to overthrow the government must be meted out with the full measure of our criminal laws.

It is the public duty of broadcast media to distinguish honest criticisms from the inciting of people's passion to overthrow the government. With the first, media will be encouraged and protected, but with the second, media can be penalized. End of statement.

**Ban on Interviews Reiterated**

*HK041234 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Text] Malacanang reiterated an earlier announcement prohibiting all reporters from interviewing fugitive Colonel Gringo Honasan. This was affirmed today by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, following a statement by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez banning all interviews with Honasan.

A few hours after the rebel soldier escaped, Ordonez said interviews with the soldier, considered an enemy of the republic, are strictly forbidden.

As of broadcast time, an interview by a radio reporter with Honasan, conducted a few hours after Honasan's escape, has yet to be aired on radio.

**Honasan Escape Linked to Base Talks**

**Congressman Alleges Interference**

*HK041226 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Text] Representative Venancio Garduce of Samar strongly believes that foreign forces are involved in the escape of Colonel Gregorio Honasan. In an interview, Garduce said the forthcoming negotiations over the U.S. military bases in the Philippines are an important factor in the escape.

At the same time, Garduce reiterated the need to remove U.S. military bases from the Philippines, adding that as long as the bases remain in the country, the country will continue to experience destabilization.

[Begin Garduce recording in English] It is high time now that we should put a stop to all these internal and external interferences by the United States, and the



bottom line of all these interferences come about because of the presence of these military bases in our country. I always maintain that as long as these U.S. bases are in the country, there will be a continuously destabilization process. I am for the immediate dismantling of the U.S. military bases as well as the abrogation of the military bases agreement. [end recording]

**Columnist on Possible Linkage**

HK041036 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 4 Apr 88 p 4

["Postscript" column by Federico D. Pascual Jr: "Gringo's Escape and U.S. Options"]

[Text] A diplomat has alerted us to the possibility that during the bases talks, the United States may announce a cutback of Clark air base operations and a reduction in force affecting Filipino workers.

The idea, he said, is to make the Aquino administration appear like a heel for allowing the dislocation of workers for such intangible things as sovereignty. This is to add to the pressure on the Philippine government during the negotiations.

Clark is not as vital to the U.S. as Subic naval base, making that air base a convenient pawn if the U.S. has to cut down on operations to prove a point.

Talking of options open to the U.S. on the bases, there is still one alternative available to Americans: If the Aquino Administration is not sympathetic to U.S. interests, change it.

This is the stuff of which destabilization and coups d'etat are made.

Hollywood actor Ronald Reagan embarked on a ludicrous courtship of Cory Aquino when it became clear that his crony Ferdinand Marcos had become so untenable that he had to be flown out for his own safety and that of U.S. interests in the Philippines.

Even when his loyalty to Marcos told him not to welcome Cory at the White House during her 1986 visit to the U.S. he reluctantly allowed a meeting when advised that Cory would charm and capture Capitol Hill with or without a White House whistle stop.

Continuing with the courtship, the White House let off every now and then statements of support and accelerated delivery of helicopter gunships and other armaments needed by Cory's beleaguered government.

But it's already the eve of the final review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement—and Cory has not even deigned to flash an encouraging smile. She has withdrawn into her old cocoon of keeping her options open, thereby keeping the American suitor hanging in suspense.

Adding to the pressure, her foreign secretary keeps playing a jazzy pro-Filipino (translated: anti-bases) tune. At the same time, the media have been reciting a litany of reasons for the removal of the bases. The Senate, which would have to ratify a new bases treaty in case one is signed, has shown some coldness toward the overstaying guests on the bases.

As late as last year, it was a foregone conclusion that the bases would be allowed to stay. But now the indication is that an official stand—if not a national consensus—has developed for the phasing out of the U.S. facilities.

Indeed, the Americans could expect some rough sailing.

What to do?

There's one U.S. card: Change the government.

Or keep the threat of this change (coup?) hanging over the head of the Aquino administration.

Days ago, there was quiet scurrying around by a motley group of politicians, businessmen and adventures. there was stocking of provisions and secret planning for a Big Coup.

One of such meetings was held Tuesday at an official's house in Mandaluyong.

In the midst of all that preparation, before dawn last Saturday, former army colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan escaped from his prison ship anchored on Manila Bay.

It cannot be that the target of a coup is not Cory Aquino. As long as she is president, the agenda that Honasan and his benefactors want to impose cannot find acceptance.

The removal of Cory will pave the way for Vice President Doy Laurel to take over in a constitutional succession that maintains the myth of legality.

It is also presumed in political circles that no coup would get to first base without American support.

Will Cory Aquino be able to hold her ground?

**Remedy for Bases Accord 'Defects' Sought**

HK040952 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Four congressmen from Cebu urged President Aquino to appoint members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to the negotiating panel on the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. bases talks. Review of the treaty is due to start tomorrow.



Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus stated that a correction of the defects in the military bases agreement will not enhance the chances for negotiation of a new agreement. However, if the Americans remedy the wrongs, they will be allowed to remain in the country. [as heard]

The Philippine panel is seeking to amend unfavorable provisions in the military bases agreement.

**Japan Not Being Asked To Share Bases Cost**  
*OW040945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT*  
4 Apr 88

[By Virgilio Galvez]

[Text] Manila, April 4 KYODO—The Philippines is not asking Japan to share the cost of maintaining the U.S. bases in the country, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told KYODO News Service in an interview Monday.

But he said that Manila was interested to hear "what (Tokyo) has to say" about suggestions from Washington that Japan contribute to the financial upkeep of two of America's largest overseas air and naval installations.

Manglapus will make an official visit to Tokyo from April 18-22, his first since he replaced Vice President Salvador Laurel as foreign secretary in September last year.

He said, however, there could be a "sharing of financial and political responsibility" if there is an "open consensus" among Japan and the Philippines' partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

"If there is no open consensus, we are not going to force Japan...We are not going to force anybody to say anything," he stressed.

Manglapus recalled that during the 6-nation group's summit last December, the ASEAN leaders did not openly respond to Aquino's opening statement about the U.S. claim that the bases assured the security of the region.

"We waited for the others to say something," he said. "At least now we know that no country except Singapore wants to say anything about the bases."

Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, both north of Manila, are viewed by the United States as crucial to its global defense strategy. Aside from the two bases, Washington also has four minor installations in the country.

Manglapus has said that the Philippines would demand "billions of dollars" in compensation from the United States during the review of the 1947 military bases agreement which begins Tuesday.

He emphasized that the review "will not decide the future of the bases after 1991." President Corazon Aquino has said that Manila will keep its options open until the lease expires in September 1991.

The Philippines receives 180-million dollars annually for a five-year period ending 1989. The U.S. provided 406 million dollars, mostly in economic aid, to its former colony last year.

Manglapus also said that a U.S.-backed "Marshall-type plan" that would draw in financial aid to Manila from Japan, Southeast Asian countries and Western Europe should not be "tied to the bases."

"It is an idea that we appreciate very much," he said, but pointed out the proposal "has not reached the committee stage" in the U.S. Congress.

In the same interview, Manglapus made it clear that Southeast Asia is still not ready to see Japan assume a bigger role in regional defense.

"I think nobody will resent the strengthening of Japanese forces," he said, "unfortunately whenever the defense of Japan is talked about, we are really talking of supply lines."

Japan's oil imports from the Middle East, which comprise about 70 percent of its oil requirements, flow through searoutes that pass Southeast Asia.

"If that part of Japanese defense is undertaken by Japan herself, then I foresee the expansion of the Japanese naval presence and that may create complications for the Japanese."

Manglapus pointed out there are a few Southeast Asian leaders who continue to have memories of World War II although he said there was a new generation that has "no memory of these."

"I think the Japanese themselves would not want to reverse the present mode of understanding between Japan and these regions which has improved...over the past years."

Asked what he was going to take up with Japanese leaders during his visit, he said, "we don't have any serious differences with the Japanese government. We're friends...This is mostly a visit to get to know each other."

Manglapus expressed optimism about the future of Japan-Philippine relations saying that recent developments in the country point to "brighter...and warmer" ties.

"We are reaching into ourselves (Filipinos)...and we are discovering and will discover more things in common with the Japanese," he said.

"Although during the war, we were on opposite sides," Manglapus pointed out, "we have to accept that Japan has shown the world that Asia...can develop economic power sometimes and in some ways more superior to Western power."

"Japan can become a real model to be proud of," he added.

### **Aquino To Sign Trade Protocol With PRC**

HK041122 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] When President Corazon Aquino visits China from 14 to 16 April, she will travel with 12 government officials. Among those named to the delegation are Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, Senator Alberto Romulo, and Malacanang Protocol Officer Miguel Perez Rubio. President Aquino will also be joined in Xiamen, China by her children Viel and Kris Aquino.

Economic issues will dominate talks between President Corazon Aquino and China's Zhao Ziyang. President Aquino is also scheduled to sign a trade protocol with China during her visit there next week. The protocol will include a provision that the Philippines only has to provide shipments of 60,000 to 80,000 metric tons of copper concentrates to China, instead of the required 100,000 metric tons. The Philippines has difficulty in complying with the 100,000 metric tons requirement because most of the copper concentrates taken from private mines are exported to other foreign countries. Aside from copper concentrates, the Philippines will also export medicine and paper products to China.

### **Three-Point Accord With Vietnam Reported**

HK040136 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 88

[Text] Vietnam and the Philippines have agreed not to use force in settling any of their differences, including the dispute over the Spratlys archipelago.

A three-point accord was reached in Hanoi last Thursday by Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Philippine delegation member Jose Yap, the chairman of the House Committee on National Defense. The first point says the whole territory of the Philippines and Vietnam shall not be used by foreign countries as a hostile base against each other. The second stipulates that the two countries shall not use force to settle their differences, including that involving the Spratlys. The third says the Philippines and Vietnam would remain friends forever.

### **Bicol NDF Warns Three Americans for 'Meddling'**

HK020910 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 2 Apr 88 p 6h

[By Maico B. Julia of WEEKLY INFORMER]

[Text] Naga City—An official of the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) has warned three American charity workers for their alleged interference in purely internal affairs, arrogance and diversion of funds intended for beneficiaries of a U.S.-based charitable institution in the region.

The rebel umbrella organization threatened to "execute revolutionary punishment" on the three Americans in a letter sent recently to them by a certain Ka [Comrade] Mumar, a ranking official of the Bicol NDF.

The three U.S. charity workers were identified as Rober Braden, Chris Papworth and Peter Hawkins, officers of the Foster Parents International [FPI]. A copy of the letter has been made available to the "WEEKLY INFORMER."

While Mumar expressed his appreciation for what the FPI is doing for the people, he accused the group of allowing "terror troops" of the Army to use the FPI's officers in Minalabac, Camarines Sur "to cow the population to submit to their (military's) whims."

"This is interfering in internal affairs," Mumar said.

He also cited the Americans' and the FPI personnel's allusions in Calabanga, also in Camarines Sur, "as manifestations of arrogance and contempt towards beneficiaries who, although poor, deserve to be treated as humans with inviolable dignity."

Mumar charged that money sent by foreign foster parents for their beneficiaries in Bula town had been diverted by the FPI "with dubious explanations." He added the NDF had been receiving similar reports from other towns of the province.

The FPI is a private group which is screening poor or orphaned children for possible adoption by foster parents in the West, particularly in the U.S.

According to Mumar, the reports on fund-diversion have alarmed the NDF and seemed to confirm that beyond the FPI's expressed intentions and allegedly people-oriented projects, "FPI is acting as anti-people and counterinsurgency agents for their American fellows who are out to destroy the national democratic revolution for Philippine freedom and independence from foreign intervention."

Mumar said that NDF does not object to people-to-people cooperation between the United States and the Philippines. "What the organization abhors and therefore considers as aggression is using the people-to-people cooperation as a facade to interfere in the socio-political affairs of the Filipino people," he added.

He cautioned Barden, Papworth and Hawkins to either serve the people with no strings attached or continue their assistance to the military force which has assaulted the NDF and become targets of the NDF's U.S.-made guns.

"If you feel that you are guilty of offending us, leave immediately and do not wait for our guns to execute revolutionary punishment. If not, stay and help our people alleviate themselves from grinding poverty. You have nothing to fear. You have all our esteem and support," Mumar said.

#### **CPP Statement on Arrests Reported**

*HK041254 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
in Tagalog 1015 GMT 4 Apr88*

[Text] On the military's allegations that its underground movement has suffered a setback, the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] issued a statement claiming that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army remains intact and continues to direct national revolutionary struggle.

The CPP Central Committee stated that the fascist AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the U.S.-Aquino regime have failed in their latest attempt to crush or paralyze the central leadership of the party and the people's army, in spite of endless appropriations of billions from the country's funds into the counterinsurgency drive and despite growing U.S. financial and logistics support. Contrary to the exaggerations of Malacanang and Camp Aguinaldo, they cannot crush the revolution or paralyze the party even though they have been able to inflict enormous damage since the party was reestablished on 26 December 1968. The semicolonial state has repeatedly tried to destroy the party and failed to do so each time.

The CPP Central Committee added that the organization of the party is structured and patterned in such a way that resolute struggle and self-reliance will ensure the continuation of the struggle, even when the central leadership suffers setbacks.

The party and the people's army have sufficient depth and strength to recover swiftly from enormous destruction as the movement is deeply rooted in the countryside and in the urban areas, from the north to the south of the country. For every leader captured or slain by the reactionary enemies, and this pertains to the alleged top CPP-NPA leaders arrested, there is a vast reservoir of experienced cadres tempered by arduous struggle who can take their places.

Following continuous discussions and study, the leaders of the CCP Central Committee have reached a clearer understanding of and achieved stronger unity in the correct assessment of the political situation and of the party's tactics. The armed revolution is developing with full vigour, while the quantity and quality of the New People's Army fighting forces are improving immensely. The revolutionary forces have become more experienced in carrying out guerrilla warfare even as they continue to enhance the regular forces. More than anything else, the people's determination to carry out struggle has surged to new heights.

The CPP Central Committee also stated that the economic struggle of workers, peasants, low-salary employees, and others of the urban and rural poor is growing. The people's disgust with the Aquino regime is mounting, while the regime is rapidly revealing its true character of being a puppet, fascist, and reactionary. The people's anger is rising because of the continuing deterioration of their conditions.

As in the previous regime, more and more people are taking part in active struggle, protests, and support for armed revolution due to increasing poverty, exploitation, and fascist repression.

The statement also noted the worsening economic and political crisis, which the Aquino regime cannot resolve because it continues to implement the bankrupt policies of the fallen fascist dictatorship in dealing with major problems, such as U.S. intervention, military bases, land reform, and foreign debts. The perpetration of fascist repression and of militarization are the clearest indications of the failure of the U.S.-Aquino regime to appease the entire nation with sweet smiles, pseudo-liberalism, and parliamentary struggles.

Confronted with such an overall situation, the party is more determined than ever to carry out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal, and antifascist struggle until the prevailing semicolonial, semifeudal system is totally overthrown.

The statement also said that the primary obligation of the CPP is to learn from its past lessons, as well as from old and new tactics, in carrying out this life-and-death struggle between the revolutionary and the counterrevolutionary. It should maintain its vigilance and never lower its guard in security matters.

It added that the party should be more prudent in carrying out covert activities and be prepared at all times to move to new locations as well as to adapt swiftly to changing conditions. Comrades who could no longer operate in the urban areas should be ready to move swiftly into the countryside.

At the same time, the Central Committee also lauded the comrades who were arrested. It said that the AFP's distortions reported in the bourgeois mass media can never put doubts in the strength and loyalty of the revolutionary comrade.

It also called for the vigorous waging of the national democratic revolution and the overthrow of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and added: Long live the party and the people's army.

That was the statement of the Communist Party of the Philippines Central Committee in response to the arrests of top leaders Romulo Kintanar, Rafael Baylosis, Benjamin de Vera, and others in San Juan, Metro Manila.

From Mobile Unit No. 7, Deo Macalma reporting.

#### **Military Satisfied with Communist Arrests**

*HK020746 Hong Kong AFP in English 0731 GMT  
2 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 2 (AFP)—The arrests of three top communist leaders have set back the Philippine insurgency by three years and derailed rebel plans to reach a "strategic stalemate" by 1990, the military said Saturday.

The arrests of Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) number two man Rafael Baylosis, New People's Army (NPA) chief Romulo Kintanar and CPP central committee member Benjamin de Vera have created a vacuum in the leadership, the military said in a statement.

The vacuum "decapitated the party machinery" that directs both military and political work and "set back the three-year program of the CPP to attain the strategic stalemate phase of the people's war in 1990," it added.

The stalemate stage, according to CPP-NPA terminology, involves rebel control of fixed territory and large-scale open clashes departing from the usual guerrilla hit and run tactics. Before the arrests, the CPP-NPA said it was on the threshold of the stage.

The military said that while the leadership of the lower-level organizations "remain intact it is the assessment of (armed forces) analysts that it would take another three years before the (CPP-NPA) could replace the quality of leadership and breadth of contacts earned by the captured leaders."

The impending reorganization of the CPP leadership was expected to be "a hasty selection of leaders" which could "widen the rift" between two contending factions of the movement, the military said.

Military experts have detected a "recent shift" in the rebels' strategy and tactics, dumping the Maoist line of thought of encircling cities in favor of "urban insurrectional warfare" in order to gain backing from the Soviet bloc, the statement said.

However this line has "proved to be disastrous," it added.

Mr. Baylosis, the CPP secretary-general, Mr de Vera and Mr Kintanar were captured on Tuesday.

### **Thailand**

#### **Armed Forces Chief on War Reserve Stockpile**

*BK020101 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Apr 88 p 1*

[Text] American arms and ammunition will start arriving in Thailand in September to build up a Thai-U.S. joint war reserve stockpile, according to Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.

Gen Sunthon made the comment yesterday after Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut signed a final agreement on the war reserve with Brig Gen Peter W. Lash, chief of the Joint United States Military Advisory Group in Thailand.

Gen Sunthon said most of the American arms and ammunition are the types requested by the Thai military. "They are all conventional arms; no nuclear weapons," he said.

"It (the war reserve) is like a mini-bar in a hotel room, we pay for whatever we take. If we don't take anything out of it, we owe nothing," he added.

The war reserve will be kept in ordnances built by the Thai side. Gen Sunthon said the construction will be completed in time to begin the stockpiling in September.

Under an agreement signed by Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat and U.S. Ambassador to Thailand William A. Brown in January 1987, a war reserve of arms and ammunition worth \$100 million will be maintained with the two countries equally sharing its cost. In an emergency, the Thai side can draw from the stockpile first and pay for it later.

The Thai military believes this arrangement will increase Thai defence capability. But communist neighbours have condemned the Thai-U.S. agreement, charging that it is a major step of reopening U.S. bases in Thailand.



**USSR Vice Foreign Minister Rogachev To Visit**

*BK020111 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Apr 88 p 4*

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Rogachev will visit Thailand April 14-18, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Rogachev is scheduled to meet Premier Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to discuss bilateral and regional issues.

He will also deliver a speech on the Soviet foreign policy toward Asia and the Pacific at the Foreign Ministry on April 15.

**PRC Envoy Holds News Conference on Spratlys**

*BK021123 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese  
1 Apr 88 p 4*

[Excerpts] PRC Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei yesterday warned Vietnamese authorities to immediately cease all armed provocations against China in the Nansha [Spratly] Islands.

He said that the Nansha, Xisha [Paracel], Dongsha, and Zhongsha islands have been Chinese territory.

Ambassador Zhang made the statements at a news conference held at the Chinese Embassy at 1400 on 31 March. He also expressed the Chinese Government's wish to settle the issue through peaceful negotiations. However, the present Vietnamese attitude shows no signs of sincerity in solving the problem.

Talking to reporters, Ambassador Zhong said: "First, I would like to extend my welcome and thanks to all who are attending today's news conference. Following the armed confrontation between China and Vietnam in the Nansha Islands, Thai public opinion is very interested in the issue. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the situation to all the reporters and explain the Chinese Government's stand and attitude." [passage omitted]

He said: "The Nansha islands, like the Xisha, Dongsha and Zhongsha islands, have always been Chinese territory. China has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and the nearby seas. The Chinese Government's solemn and just stand is known to all."

China and Vietnam had no conflict over the ownership of the Nansha and Xisha islands in the past. Over a long period of time the Vietnamese side, either by means of government statements and formal notes or in newspapers and magazines, maps, and school textbooks, officially recognized the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Chinese Territory since time immemorial. For example, on 15 June 1956, at a meeting with the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ung Van Khiem earnestly

declared that "According to the data of the Vietnamese side and from a historical perspective, the Xisha and Nansha Islands should be part of the Chinese Territory." Le Doc, acting director of the Asia Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, who was present at the meeting, pointed out further that "From a historical viewpoint, the Xisha and Nansha Islands belonged to China as early as the Song Dynasty."

Ambassador Zhang continued: "On 4 September, 1958, the Chinese Government issued a statement proclaiming a 12-nautical mile territorial sea of the PRC. It explicitly pointed out: 'This provision applies to all the territories of the People's Republic of China, including...the Dongsha, Xisha, Zhongsha, and Nansha Islands and all other islands belonging to China.' On 14 September of the same year, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong sent a note to the then Premier of the Chinese State Council, Zhou Enlai. Premier Pham Van Dong's note explicitly declared: 'The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam acknowledges and supports the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China issued on 4 September, 1958 concerning its decision on its territorial sea. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam respects this decision.' Pham Van Dong's note clearly shows that the Vietnamese Government recognized the Xisha and Nansha islands as Chinese territory."

Ambassador Zhang said: "The 'Map of the World' compiled by the General Staff of the People's Army of Vietnam in 1960, the 'World Atlas' compiled under the Vietnamese Premier's Office in 1972, and school textbooks published by Vietnam in 1974 marked the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Chinese territory."

After 1975, however, the Vietnamese authorities suddenly changed their attitude towards the Xisha and Nansha islands and sent troops to occupy six islands of the Nansha Archipelago, and began to claim the Xisha and Nansha islands as Vietnamese territory. As a result, the Chinese side made solemn representations to the Vietnamese side, pointing out that the Vietnamese action is totally illegal.

Finally, Ambassador Zhong told the reporters that: "Today, we are also willing to provide more data on the Nansha issue so that all of you can understand the crux of the matter."

Answering reporters' questions on Thai-Lao relations, Ambassador Zhong said he hopes Thailand and Laos will solve their conflict through peaceful means, and that there is no third country interfering in the issue.

**'Hotline' Established With Laos for Disputes**

*BK030131 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
3 Apr 88 p 2*

[Text] Thailand and Laos are using a telephone hotline to ensure smooth communications between the two countries when border problems arise, the army chief-of-staff said.

Gen Charuai Wongsayan yesterday said the direct phone line was set up after the Feb 16-17 Thai-Lao military meeting to solve the border dispute. He said Thai Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut had asked him to contact the Laotian military to solve military problems which might take place in other areas.

He said there are no problems between the armies and that the joint military coordinating group overseeing the ceasefire in Phitsanulok and Sayaboury provinces has worked well together.

Gen Charuai said he often calls Laotian Army Chief-of-Staff Sisavat Keobounphan.

"I say hello to Gen Sisavat and tell him that I miss him a lot," he said.

When asked if political negotiations might disrupt relations between the two militaries, Gen Charuai said diplomatic talks need time and he believes everything will be settled eventually.

"Border conflicts can erupt at any time at over 47-48 border points, but the armies can use the communication systems to deter the problems," he said.

**Official on Decreased Boat People Arrivals**  
*BK030130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
3 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Trat—The recent influx of Vietnamese people along Thailand's eastern coast has dropped from a peak of 2,095 last December to just 37 last month, a Chanthaburi-Trat Task Force official said yesterday.

Marine commander Vice-Adm Kasem Mekloi said arrivals of Vietnamese boat people have been drastically reduced because of the Government's policy of classifying them as illegal immigrants without right of settlement in third countries.

Last July, the number of Vietnamese arrivals was 997 a month, increasing to 1,445 in November, 2,095 in December and 1,695 in January.

But after the Government's tough crackdown was implemented, including towing illegal arrivals back to sea, the number dropped to 56 in February and 37 last month, Vice Adm Kasem said.

He said that in the past Vietnamese boat people were sent to the Panas Nikom refugee processing centre, where they were offered eligibility for resettlement in third countries.

However, the new practice is to send them to the refugee holding centre at Task Force 80 in Ta Phraya district of Prachinburi province, or to Site 2, where they are treated as illegal immigrants without a chance of resettlement.

At present there are 1,774 boat people in Trat, according to official figures.

The commissioner of Region 1 provincial police, Pol Lt-Gen Phongamat Amattayakun, said the refugee smuggling racket in Trat and other eastern provinces has been suppressed.

The Police Department has sent Second Zone Police deputy commander Col Seri Temiyawet to investigate and suppress the smuggling rackets.

Pol Lt-Gen Phongamat said things have improved and plans are being made to expand the suppression campaign.

He said he would ask the Police Department to set up a committee to investigate police officers transferred from Trat in connection with refugee smuggling.

At present, officers have been transferred without investigation.

If their complicity in smuggling can be proved, Pol Lt-Gen Phongamat said, disciplinary action would be taken.

On Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, Vice Adm Kasem said they are preparing their forces for the dry season.

He said intelligence reports indicated they are not withdrawing from the border as they have claimed, but are merely "reshuffling".

There are five Vietnamese divisions stationed along the eastern border, he said.

A Heng Samrin regime division is also stationed at the border to back up the Vietnamese troops, he said.

**1,000 Waiting in Cambodia**  
*BK040115 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
4 Apr 88 p 4

[Text] About 1,000 Vietnamese are waiting in Kampuchea to land in Thailand despite a recent drop in the number of Vietnamese arrivals in the Thai eastern coastal province of Trat, military sources said yesterday.

The sources said the Vietnamese are waiting on Kong Island and the port of Kompong Som.

Some Vietnamese, knowing the difficulty of landing in Trat due to officials' alertness, tried arriving in Chanthaburi, a neighbouring province, said the sources who declined to be named.

They said 70 Vietnamese were caught in February trying to land on Hat Bangkhachai in Laemsing district of Chanthaburi.

Trat Governor Pridi Tantiphong told THE NATION earlier that the amount of smuggling of Vietnamese across Kampuchea into his province has also dwindled.

Pridi said he believed Vietnamese who are in Thailand had sent messages to their relatives in Vietnam telling them about the recent change of Thai policy.

He said reports by international press such as the Voice of America also helped spread word of the policy change.

The Interior Ministry, through the marine police and the navy, discourages Vietnamese boats heading toward Thai waters from landing on Thai shores. Some Vietnamese boats were towed to offshore islands to relieve overcrowding of temporary shelters on the mainland.

In another effort to deter Vietnamese arrivals, the government on March 16 started housing the Vietnamese in Site 2, a border encampment for displaced Khmers, in Prachin Buri province. The Vietnamese are likely to be ineligible for resettlement in third countries.

Usually, Vietnamese boat arrivals are lodged in Phanat Nikhom processing and transit centre in Chonburi province. Most of the Indochinese refugees in the centre are those accepted for resettlement.

Pridi did not give the number of boat arrivals during the past one and a half months since he was appointed governor of this coastal province.

But according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Vietnamese arrivals in February fell to 423 from 2,191 in January.

The governor said there are about 1,000 Vietnamese housed in three temporary shelters in three districts of the province: Khlong Yai, Laem Ngop, and Muang.

He said officials of different agencies are helping each other more to patrol the sea to stop Vietnamese boats.

Since the refugee's affairs involve foreign countries, Pridi said Thailand has to uphold humanitarian principles in treating asylum seekers.

#### **Refugee Workers To Travel With Armed Guards**

BK020109 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Apr 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet—Relief workers are to travel to Site 2 in convoy with armed escorts following the shootout on Thursday in which two persons were killed and three aid workers held at gunpoint, sources reported.

The measure, to be maintain for two days after which there will be a review, followed a decision by aid agencies called to a meeting on Thursday night by the United Nations Border Relief Operation [UNBRO].

There will be limited access to border areas for non-essential personnel for two days and all those working at Site 2 will travel by convoy with armed escorts, the sources said.

The move came after three relief workers were caught in a shootout that claimed two dead—one bandit and a defence volunteer—and two wounded.

One of the two wounded defense volunteers, Chamlong Dumla, was transferred to the Phra Mongkut military hospital in Bangkok in a comatose condition after sustaining head wounds.

The three relief workers—a British midwife attached to Youth With a Mission, her Thai driver and a driver of a UNBRO water truck were safe, the sources said. [passage omitted]

#### **Khukrit Doubts Marijuana Narcotic Drug**

BK020239 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday he used to smoke marijuana "occasionally".

In his popular Soi Suanphlu column in SIAM RAT newspaper, the elder statesman said: "When ganja was widely available, I smoked it from time to time. But I was not addicted to it."

Marijuana was legal in Thailand many years ago, long before Khukrit's tenure as prime minister from January 1975 to early 1976.

Responding to THE NATION's report that American crime rings are financing marijuana-growing in Thailand, Khukrit said "I have never been sure that marijuana is a narcotic drug.

"Thai farmers will be wealthier, which is the objective of Premier Prem, if they grow marijuana," he stated.

"But an obstacle is that the Thai government has accepted farang [westerners] arguments that ganja is a narcotic drug," he added.

"Smoking ganja makes people feel everything is beautiful and become giggly," said the former leader of the Social Action Party.

Noting that marijuana is legal in Laos, Khukrit expressed wonder why Laotian army leader Gen Sisavat Keobounphan cackled all the time when he visited Thailand recently for talks to resolve the Thai-Lao conflict.

**Chawalit 'Urges' Release of Coup Suspects**

BK030128 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
3 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut last week officially urged the government to drop all charges against five defendants in the September 9 coup trial who gave themselves up to authorities late last year after 26 months in hiding.

Sources close to Chawalit said the army commander-in-chief asked Premier Prem Tinsulanon in a letter dated Mar 26 to arrange for the withdrawal of all charges against the five junior officers.

Prem reportedly acknowledged the request and furthered it to the Interior Ministry late last week, according to the sources.

The five—Maj Thongsuk Tengsiri, Capt Nakharin Nakathit, Lt Ekkachai Intarphanit, Lt Rangsang Sanguansak, and Warrant Officer First Class Prawat Officer First Class Prawat Phaetrat (RTAF) [Royal Thai Air Force]—surrendered themselves to Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun on Dec 4 last year and are on trial on charges including abduction, destroying government properties, sedition and murder. They were released on bail earlier this year.

Chawalit asked in the letter that the charges be dropped to uphold justice. He added the defendants were not the culprits in the coup attempt in 1985, but they were involved in the eight-hour fiasco on orders from their superiors.

The army chief said the five should be entitled to similar clemency given earlier to the other 33 defendants in the case.

Said the sources: "The prime minister has given the green light to the move because he felt sympathy for the five officers who have been dishonourably discharged, and their families, which have already suffered enough from the ordeal."

The government in November last year dropped all charges against 33 of the 40 suspects in the case who were arrested after the coup was foiled. Among the freed suspects were 26 junior military officers and seven civilians. The government claimed the move was aimed at restoring "national unity".

The sources said Chawalit's letter was sent to the Prime Minister's Affairs Division on Mar 28.

They added the Public Prosecutions Department, upon Prem's instructions, is likely to seek the Criminal Court's permission to drop the charges against the five officers this week. [passage omitted]

**Prem Approves Security for Industrial Zone**

BK040105 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
4 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[By "The Political Desk"]

[Text] The Defence Ministry is working on a large-scale security plan to protect the eastern coast, currently marked for massive industrialization, from possible military attacks by neighbouring countries, informed sources said.

They quoted a ministry report as saying the plan is necessary since the coast, now under the multi-billion-baht Eastern Seaboard [ESB] Development Programme, "can easily be destroyed in both peace and war times because it is near potential enemies."

The report doesn't mention Vietnam, but it is understood that the ministry is mainly referring to the communist country.

Premier Prem Tinsulanon has approved the plan, which may need special special financial support from the government in addition to the existing military budget, said the ministry sources, who insisted on anonymity.

Agencies concerned, including the National Security Council, have voiced support for the security scheme, to be acknowledged by the Cabinet tomorrow.

Under the plan, the Royal Thai Navy would be responsible for air defence aside from naval operations, the sources said.

They added that anti-aircraft artillery has been installed somewhere in the area. The Navy maintains a large naval base at Sattahip and a large airport at U-Taphao which once served US forces during the Vietnam war.

"The plan emphasizes air defence. We are capable of pushing back intruders entering Thai waters. Our enemies have only one access—the air," said one of the sources.

"Military officials and agencies involved had discussed the matter for a long time," he said. "We agreed that some neighbouring countries always have problems with us.

"Moreover, they have changed their political system and policies, which we can never trust.

"And now that the eastern area is economically important, we need to prepare ourselves for any possible incident. It's not because national security is shaky," he said.

The ministry wants cooperation from public and private agencies involved in ESB projects to work out details of the defence plan, according to the sources.



The Eastern Seaboard Development Programme is becoming the economic powerhouse of the country, consisting of the Map Ta Phut gas separation plant, the Si Racha petroleum tank farm and two major oil refineries, the Sattahip deep-sea port, a satellite receiving station, the Map Ta Phut industrial estate, and the Rong Pho LPG [liquid petroleum gas] terminal.

The seaboard is the area for heavy industries such as petrochemical plants and related industries in addition to numerous tourist attractions.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978 and has since maintained some 140,000 troops in the country, sparking mistrust between Bangkok and Hanoi. In addition, the Soviet Union has expanded its naval bases in Vietnam in recent years.

Security-conscious Thai officials still believe Hanoi wants to create an Indochinese federation comprising Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and some Thai provinces.

#### **Prem Announces Takeover of Land Project**

*BK020105 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Apr 88 p 1*

[Text] The Government is to take over the "Green Northeast" campaign from the Army to improve coordination among government agencies carrying out the projects, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced yesterday.

The Prime Minister stressed, however, that the change in management of the effort to save the arid region did not mean the Army had failed in the endeavour.

Government sources said the decision to remove the Army may be linked to problems with funding and fear among some members of the coalition government that the military would take all the credit for the work.

They said the Army had no money of its own to carry out the campaign, and most of the projects were already included in the development plans of various government agencies.

Government agencies whose projects were included in the campaign also appeared to be reluctant to cooperate, they said, because of fears that with the Army at the helm, they might not get full credit for a job well-done.

The Prime Minister may have feared cooperation would worsen if the Army continued to run the campaign, they said.

The Army, which launched the campaign in response to an appeal by His Majesty the King to help northeasterners, was happy the Government has taken over administration of the job, according to the sources.

The military has been the target of criticism for its handling of the project, and had begun to realise the difficulty of carrying out such a huge undertaking.

It had to set aside much of its own budget to get the work moving, the sources said.

Gen Prem told reporters the Green Northeast campaign would now be supervised by the National Rural Development Committee under the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), which he chairs.

He emphasised that the Army would continue to carry out most of its projects under the campaign.

The NESDB would take over coordination of the work in an effort to improve efficiency, he said.

The Government would supervise the NESDB's work, but not too closely, Gen Prem said.

"The Army has done an impressive job. And the same can be said of the Central Security Command," he said.

The Premier said funding for the projects would go through the usual channels at the Budget Bureau.

The National Rural Development Committee would decide on the best and quickest way to carry out the projects, particularly those that rely on foreign funding, he said.

Barring any further funding problems or other obstacles, he said, the Government would complete the campaign within five years as planned.

There has been progress in ending the water shortage in the Northeast, he said, but problems in the Mun and Chi river basins remain.

#### **MP's View Takeover**

*BK020211 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Apr 88 pp 1, 2*

[By THE NATION's Political Desk]

[Excerpt] The government intends to curb the army's role in the Green Isan [Northeast] project and to bring the ambitious plan under its control, highly-placed government sources said.

The sources told THE NATWON yesterday that the Office of the National Rural Development Committee (NRDC), the principal rural development agency under the PM's [Prime Minister's] Office, will oversee all rural improvement projects, including those under the master plan to turn the drought-stricken Northeast into fertile land within five years.

Premier Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday he has incorporated the army-initiated Green Isan master plan project into the NRDC to "speed up rural development programmes".

A source close to Prem said the move is Prem's own initiative.

The move was welcomed by most MPs interviewed by THE NATION yesterday.

MP Thoetphong Bunyarit (Chat Thai/Nakhon Ratchasima) said the measure will boost public and civil service confidence in the government.

"Now they know who the boss is. The government is supposed to be in the driver's seat because it has been doing the job from the beginning," said the ruling coalition MP. "But the army with its highly-disciplined personnel and stockpiles of equipment could help the operation.

MP Direk Lakkham (Democrat/Udon Thani), also in favour of the government taking the lead role, said the army is well-intentioned but lacks sufficient data and expertise.

The army should hand over the scheme to the government and concentrate on defence instead, added MP Somsak Kiatsuranon (Social Action/Khon Kaen).

But MP Pracha Bunyanet (United Democratic/Loei) said he opposes the government's action because it will delay the plan with bureaucratic red-tape.

"The army should retain the leading role in the Green Isan plan because it is comparatively more efficient. What's more, it acts faster than any other government agency," said Pracha, an opposition member.

Prem said all rural development programmes, including those in Green Isan, fall under the normal procedures of the Budget Bureau.

"All concerned agencies, including the army, have done good jobs in the greening of the Northeast," he said.

Prem said the Green Isan project is expected to achieve its goals within five years if everything goes according to plan because the government has enough money to support it, and the weather is forecast to be favourable.

The government sources who asked not to be named said the meeting Thursday at Government House among government agencies participating in Green Isan decided that all projects in the master plan would be transferred to the NRDC rather than scrapped because of insufficient funding.

They said Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has had difficulty getting financial support for the project because most government agencies want to save their money for other works.

Most critics said the army is taking undue credit for the implementation of the gigantic effort. Some go so far as saying it is technically impossible, and duplicates functions of other public agencies.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphon told reporters at the Supreme Command yesterday that the army still maintains its predominant role in the development project.

"We cannot just abandon our commitment in turning the Northeast into a greenbelt because it is a long-term project. We do what we can to help. We even used part of our own budget for the purpose," he said.

But an army source actively involved in Green Isan yesterday said he "welcomed" the NRDC's new role.

The source, who asked not to be named, said the army has less money after the recent Thai-Lao border dispute had drained its budget.

The army has been drawing money to finance the Green Isan from its own budget, government's central fund, and public contributions.

"Besides, many government agencies have been reluctant to cooperate with the army," he said.

The source said he expected the project to proceed more smoothly with the government stepping in. [passage omitted]

#### Army To Remain Involved

BK030129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] The Army will continue playing a role in implementing the "Green Northeast" project, providing budget and manpower from the Central Security Command, Army chief-of-staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan said yesterday.

He said the change in management of the project from the Army to the National Rural Development Committee, under the National Economic and Social Development Board, did not mean the Government had completely barred the military from participating in the project.

Nor did it reflect a failure on the part of the Army in implementing the scheme, he said.

Gen Charuai said since several governmental agencies were involved in the plan, better coordination among them would result in smoother operations.

He said he hoped the drought problem in the northeast would be less severe this year following the digging of a number of artesian wells and building of reservoirs by the military.

## Vietnam

### Foreign Ministry Rejects PRC Statement

BK021150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Text] Answering a question from a VNA reporter about the statement made by an official of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]—quoted by Beijing Radio on 1 April 1988—saying that the armed conflict between China and Vietnam in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago on 14 March was instigated entirely by Vietnam, our Foreign Ministry spokesman clearly pointed out the following:

We totally reject the aforementioned statement by an official of the Chinese PLA involved in this matter. This accusation is aimed only at misleading public opinion and covering up the aggression and armed provocation of Chinese naval ships against Vietnam in the Truong Sa Archipelago.

The truth is that until the end of 1987, China had never been present on Truong Sa Archipelago. Since the beginning of this year, it has sent its warships to intrude in this sea zone, nibble at the coral reefs, prevent the routine operations of Vietnamese freighters, and stage military provocations against Vietnamese freighters which led to the 14 March 1988 incident.

The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility to the peoples of Vietnam, China, and the world for their illegal action. China's intentional action is further reflected by the fact that it intentionally fired on Vietnamese sailors who jumped into the sea from those freighters to swim ashore. As yet, it has still precluded the operations of Vietnamese lifeboats and prevented Vietnamese freighters from sailing in the Truong Sa Archipelago.

We demand the Chinese side withdraw its warships from the Truong Sa Archipelago area, and while waiting for negotiations, not to stir up conflicts and aggravate the situation. Our unswerving stand is to settle all disputes between countries through peaceful negotiation and non-use of force in international relations. The Chinese side should respond to the proposals mentioned in the SRV Foreign Ministry's 17, 23, and 26 March 1988 notes and immediately end its inhumane acts hampering the Vietnamese lifeboats operating in this area.

We firmly believe that the Vietnamese Government and people's just stand and attitude of goodwill will certainly receive the sympathy of broad segments of public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world over.

### VNA Cites Spokesman

BK021556 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 2—A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman today flatly rejected the statement which was made by a concerned official of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] and broadcast by Radio Beijing on April 1, 1988 to the effect that "the armed conflict between China and Vietnam in the area of the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago on March 14, 1988, was caused entirely by Vietnam."

Replying to a question of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the statement, the spokesman said: "Such a mud-slinging allegation was only aimed at misleading public opinion and covering up the acts of armed intrusion and provocation by Chinese warships against Vietnam in the area of the Truong Sa Archipelago.

"The truth", he pointed out, "is that up to the end of 1987, China has never had any presence in the Truong Sa Archipelago. It is the intrusion of Chinese warships and China's acts of land grabbing at the coral reefs, obstruction of the normal activities of Vietnamese freighters and acts of provocation against them since the beginning of this year that led to the incident of March 14, 1988. The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for their illegal acts before the people of Vietnam and China and people in the world. The premeditated character of their acts is also demonstrated in the fact that they intentionally opened fire at Vietnamese sailors who jumped out of their distressed freighters; and that up to now, they still prevent Vietnamese rescue vessels and hamper activities of Vietnamese freighters carrying supplies for the Truong Sa Islands".

The spokesman demanded that the "Chinese side withdraw its warships from the Truong Sa Archipelago and that in waiting for China to sit down at the negotiating table it refrain from causing conflicts and worsening the situation."

"Our consistent stance", he reiterated, "is to solve all disputes among countries by peaceful means and to refrain from the use of force in international relations. The Chinese side should respond to the proposals made in the March 17, 23 and 26 notes of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and stop immediately all its inhumane acts of preventing Vietnamese rescue ships from operating in the region. We firmly believe that the just stance and good will of the Vietnamese Government and people will enjoy the sympathy of broad public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world".

### Afro-Asian Bloc Supports Spratly Stand

BK011601 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT  
1 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1—The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin American (OSPAAAL) [AAPSO] has voiced strong support for the

17, 23, and 26 March notes of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to its Chinese counterpart, proposing that the two sides commit not to use force.

In its statement issued on 31 March on the differences between Vietnam and China over the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago, the permanent secretariat of the OSPAAAL stressed that those notes, which demonstrate Vietnam's goodwill and desire to achieve a just and long-standing solution to the differences in the interests of peace and friendship among nations, have gained sympathy and support from the world public.

It also expressed its hope that the differences between China and Vietnam over the Truong Sa Archipelago should be solved through peaceful negotiations, which would constitute a practical contribution to easing tension, improving the political situation in the region, and maintaining peace in the world.

This solidarity organization reaffirmed its unswerving support for Vietnam's policy of peace.

#### **Documents on Truong Sa, Hoang Sa Overviewed**

BK021012 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi, VNA April 2—Following are some historical documents and facts to prove that the Hoang Sa (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelagoes in the Eastern Sea have never belonged to China as it has loudly claimed these days after it had used force to occupy some islands in these archipelagoes of Vietnam.

—On November 27, 1943 at the height of the First World War the leaders of Great Britain, the United States and the Republic of China (Chiang Kai-shek) met in Cairo, capital of Egypt, and issued the Cairo statement, which said among other things: "It is their (the allies) purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the First World War in 1914, and that all the territories that Japan has stolen from the Chinese such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China." The statement did not include the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes into China's territory.

—Later, at the Potsdam conference the heads of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain on July 26, 1945 issued a statement reaffirming that all articles of the Cairo statement will be carried on. In late 1945, Chiang Kai-shek's armed forces were sent to a number of islands in the Hoang Sa Archipelago and in some provinces of North Vietnam within the framework of the plan for disarming the Japanese forces there in furtherance of a decision of the Potsdam conference to the effect that China shall disarm the Japanese forces

stationed in the northern part of Vietnam up to the 16th parallel. This does not mean either the establishment or restoration of China's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

—From September 4-8, 1951 the San Francisco conference was convened to discuss the signing of a treaty with Japan with the participation of 51 countries. The draft treaty was submitted to the conference. Article 2 of the second chapter says that Japan renounces all right, title and claim to territories as expounded in this article, namely, islands in the Pacific, the Antarctica; islands of the Spratly and Paracel Archipelagoes.

At its plenary session on September 5, 1951, the conference approved the president's rejection of the proposed amendment demanding that Japan recognise China's complete sovereignty over Manchuria, Formosa with its adjacent islands, the Pelinletao Archipelago (Pescadores), the Tungsha Tao Archipelago (Pratas), the Sishatuntao and Chunshatsuntao Archipelagoes (Hoang Sa Archipelago, the Amphitrites group of islands and the Faxfield coral reef) and the Nashatsuntao including the Truong Sa Archipelago, and that Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the territories expounded in this article. This decision of the conference was adopted by 46 yes's, three no's, and one abstention. The yes votes were:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, ~~Kampuchea~~, Canada, Sri Lanka, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Holland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Britain, and North Ireland, the United States, Vietnam and Japan.

Article 2, chapter 2 of the peace treaty in its final form include the following five articles:

A. Japan, recognizing the independence of Korea, renounces all right, title and claim to Korea, including the islands of Quelpart, Port Hamilton, and Dagelet.

B. Japan renounces all right, title and claim to (?Formosa) and the Pescadores.

C. Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the Kurile islands, and to that portion of Sakalia and the islands adjacent to it over which Japan acquired sovereignty as a consequences of the Treaty of Portsmouth of Sept. 5, 1885.

D. Japan renounces all right, title and claim in connection with the League of Nations mandate system and accepts the action of the United Nations Security Council of April 3, 1947 extending the trusteeship system to the Pacific islands formerly under mandate to Japan.



C. [As received] Japan renounces all claim to any right or title to or interest in connection with any part of the Antarctic area, whether deriving from the activities of Japanese nationals or otherwise.

F. Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the Spratly islands and to the Paracel islands.

Thus, all the territories which were defined by the Cairo statement and reaffirmed by the San Francisco Treaty as belonging to comprise only Taiwan and the Pescadores, not including Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. The separation by the San Francisco Treaty of Taiwan and Pescadores and the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes into two articles is in itself an implicit non-recognition of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa as Chinese territories.

At the San Francisco conference on September 7, 1951 the Bao Dai delegation was headed by Tran Van Huu, prime minister concurrently foreign minister. At the plenary session on Sept. 7, 1951 Tran Van Huu stated:

"As we must frankly profit from all the opportunities offered to us to stifle the germs of discord, we affirm our right to the Spratly and Paracel islands, which have always belonged Vietnam".

This statement met with no opposition or reservation from the representatives of 51 participating nations.

These documents and facts clearly show that no international legal documents, from the Cairo statement dated November 27, 1943 to the San Francisco Treaty signed on September 8, 1951, recognised China's territorial sovereignty over the Hoang Sa (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelagos. On the contrary, at the San Francisco conference in 1951 no country objected to or made reservation about the statement of the then delegation of Vietnam. This fact alone shows the implicit recognition by the San Francisco conference of Vietnam's territorial sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

#### **Philippine Delegation Visits 28-31 March**

*Received by Nguyen Co Thach BK011552 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT  
1 Apr 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1—A delegation of the Defence and Security Committee of the Philippine House of Representatives led by Jose C. Yap, chairman of the committee, visited Vietnam from 28-31 March at the invitation of the Commission for External Relations of Vietnam's National Assembly.

While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It was received by Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of

Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Le Duc Anh, minister of national defence. It had working sessions with Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the host commission.

The delegation met with the mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, Pham Van Khai, and senior officials of the Chamber of Commerce of Vietnam, the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation, and the Import-Export Corporation of Ho Chi Minh City. It also visited a unit of the Vietnam People's Army.

All the meetings and working sessions took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding. Hosts and guests expressed their desire to develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The delegation expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit.

Philippine Ambassador to Vietnam Cipriano I. Leron took part in the delegation's activities.

#### **Agreement Outlined**

*BK021209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Vietnam and the Philippines have agreed not to use force in settling disputes and to remain each other's friend forever.

On 30 March 1988, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received a delegation of the National Defense and Security Committee of the Philippine House of Representatives which is composed of the committee chairman Jose C. Yap, Representative Roke Aplan, and accompanying members.

At the reception, both sides agreed as follows:

1. The entire territories of the Philippine Republic and the SRV will not be used by foreign countries as hostile bases to oppose each other.

2. The Philippine Republic and the SRV will not use force to settle differences including that involving the Truong Sa [Spratly Islands]. The unique way of settlement is through holding talks.

3. The Philippine Republic and the SRV will remain each other's friend forever.

**Accord Called 'Milestone'**

*BK021520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] The recent three-point agreement with the Philippines shows the spirit of peace and friendship between Vietnam and the Philippines. It also correctly meets the aspirations of the peoples of the countries and is in conformity with the ever-growing trend of dialogue and detente in Southeast Asia.

It is certain that not only the peoples of Vietnam and the Philippines, but all the peoples in this region are profoundly satisfied with the three-point agreement reached between the SRV vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister and the delegation of the National Defense and Security Committee of the Philippine House of Representatives.

Against the current backdrop, after China instigated the conflict at the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago and refused to negotiate with Vietnam to settle differences, this agreement, in which it says that the Vietnam and the Philippines will not use force in settling differences—including that involving the Truong Sa Archipelago—and that the only way to settle differences is through talks, is actually a matter of great significance.

The three-point agreement between Vietnam and the Philippines is an important milestone. Through this agreement, the history of relations between the two countries has been further and more exactly recorded, and fine prospects, as stated in the agreement that the Philippines and the SRV will remain each other's friend forever, have been promised.

**NHAN DAN Carries Editorial**

*BK030804 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT  
3 Apr 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3—The national daily NHAN DAN today says that what has been agreed upon between Vietnam and the Philippines is a positive contribution to accelerating the trend of dialogue and making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship, cooperation, and development.

The paper warmly acclaims the fine results of the Vietnam visit of a delegation of the Defense and Security Committee of the House of Representatives of the Philippines which included agreements that Vietnam and the Philippines "shall not (not) use force to settle their differences, including that on the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago," and that they "will remain friends for ever."

It says: "The agreements are a new development in the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between Vietnam and the Philippines. They manifest the goodwill of peace of the two countries, and conform to the principle of non-use of force to solve disputes and to the growing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

NHAN DAN notes that the above-said trend is being countered by the Chinese authorities whose acts of encroachment and land-grabbing in the area of the Truong Sa Archipelago show that they are still clinging to the policy of confrontation. "Up to now, they have been stubbornly refusing Vietnam's proposals for bilateral negotiations to solve the dispute over the Truong Sa Archipelago as well as other border problems, including that of the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Archipelago," the paper says.

"The Chinese authorities' trick of making black white to shirk their responsibility and cover up their crimes against Vietnam at the Truong Sa Archipelago will deceive no one. The correct and goodwill attitude of Vietnam is receiving world-wide sympathy and support. And Beijing's ambition of expansionism is being laid bare by public opinion in Southeast Asia," NHAN DAN stresses.

**Leaders Thank PRK For Pham Hung Condolences**

*BK011358 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in  
Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV. The message noted:

We sincerely thank the comrades in the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Cambodian people for the message of condolences sent to our party, government, and people on the demise of Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

**Leaders Greet Hungary's Liberation Day**

*BK031555 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT  
3 Apr 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 2—Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warmest congratulations to their Hungarian counterparts on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of Hungary's liberation day (April 4). The congratulatory message was signed by Nguyen Van Linh,

general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; and addressed to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council; Karoly Gorsz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message said: "Over the past 43 years, under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class, promoting their tradition of dauntless revolutionary struggle and creative labour, closely and all-sidedly cooperating with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, the Hungarian people have overcome many difficulties and hardships and obtained great achievements in the building of socialism, thereby making worthy contributions to the strengthening of the socialist community, to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, and to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress."

"The Vietnamese people highly rejoice at the constant growth of the Hungarian People's Republic and sincerely wish the fraternal Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by respected Comrade Janos Kadar, success in carrying out their socioeconomic programme and in building a developed socialist country in their beautiful country."

The message expressed the firm confidence that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries will be unceasingly consolidated and strengthened in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism.

**CSSR Friendship Group Meets To Review Work**  
*BK021630 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT*  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 2—The Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association met here today to review its work in 1987 and worked out plans of activities for 1988 aimed at helping promote the friendship between the two countries.

The participants appointed Tran Hong Quan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of secondary vocational and higher education, as the new president of the association.

**Australia Promotes Trade, Cultural Cooperation**  
*BK020902 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT*  
2 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi, VNA April 2—The Australian Government hopes that relations with Vietnam will be further promoted, said the Australian governor general while receiving the new Vietnamese ambassador, Tran Tuan Anh, on March 31.

The Australian governor general said the Australian Government welcomed measures that had been taken for more comprehensive and more fruitful cooperation with Vietnam, especially in trade and culture. He recalled how a Vietnamese water puppetry troupe was applauded in a recent tour of Australia.

**UNICEF Helps in Developing Mekong Delta**  
*BK010807 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT*  
1 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1—The Mekong River Delta provinces are exploiting subsoil water resources with assistance from UNICEF.

Last year, Ben Tre province bored 50 wells to get fresh water for the population of the coastal districts. This year, the province plans to bore 250 more wells with UNICEF aid in the densely-populated areas.

Hau Giang Province, also in the Mekong River Delta, with assistance from UNICEF has sunk 122 wells in remote areas to get water for daily use especially for agricultural production.

**CPV Instruction for Ton Duc Thang's Birthday**  
*BK031355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Text] On 25 March 1988, the Party Central Committee Secretariat issued an instruction on the commemoration of President Ton Duc Thang's 100th birthday. The instruction points out:

Our entire party and people will commemorate President Ton Duc Thang's 100th birthday on 20 August this year.

President Ton Duc Thang was born into a poor peasant family on Ong Ho Islet which is now known as My Hoa Hung Village, Long Xuyen City, An Giang Province. Enlightened by the local and national tradition of unsubmitiveness, the comrade promptly joined the first members of our country's worker movement and the national liberation movement. The comrade was one of the closest and oldest comrades in arms of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

As a member of the French worker movement, the comrade participated in the uprising of the French Navy in the Black Sea, thus contributing to protecting the first worker-peasant state in the world.

During his prison term on the imperialist-run Con Dao Island as well as in his old age, and in his position as member of the Party Central Committee as well as in his important assignment as head of state and the national united front, the comrade worked for the revolutionary

cause for over 60 years and always remained unquestionably loyal to the revolution, making worthy contributions to the great struggle for national independence and freedom and for the people's happiness.

As President Ho Chi Minh said, Comrade Ton Duc Thang set an example of revolutionary virtue: industry, thrift, integrity, and dedication to the revolution and the people.

In realistic and solemn commemoration of President Ton Duc Thang's 100th birthday, the Secretariat requests all sectors and echelons to hold the following activities:

1. Initiate a widespread campaign among all party organizations, members of the Armed Forces, and the people to learn about the example of total dedication to the revolution and the people of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, a typical communist fighter; to strive to successfully implement the sixth party congress' resolution and the party Central Committee's resolutions; and to closely combine this propaganda and education campaign with the campaign to purify the party organization and the state machinery and enhance their militancy and to ameliorate social relations. Attention must be given to workers, youths, and teenagers and children. Historic buildings, museums, mass media services, and the cultural and artistic sector must organize activities.

2. To prepare for President Ton Duc Thang's birthday, the Ministry of Culture and the An Giang Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee shall research and compile documents about President Ton Duc Thang's revolutionary life for exhibition at the An Giang Provincial Museum and shall repair and renovate President Ton Duc Thang's relics at his native village.

3. The party Central Committee, the State Council, the VFF Central Committee, and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee will organize a solemn commemorative service in Hanoi. An Giang Province, Uncle Ton's native province, will also organize a solemn meeting on this occasion.

#### **South To Send 60,000 Tons of Rice to North**

*BK030940 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] During the first quarter of this year, by actively and closely observing the sources of goods and by cooperating with suppliers in smoothing away difficulties, the communications and transportation sector was able to transport relatively large volumes of goods, especially on the north-south communication line.

In March, the sector transported more than 55,000 metric tons of grain from the south to the north, a twofold increase over February. It also brought to the

south 32,000 metric tons of cement, 8,500 metric tons of local-made phosphate fertilizer, and large quantities of other materials and commodities for use in production or in exchange for grain.

At present, many difficulties concerning delivering and receiving procedures, the determination of the rate of loss, and the poor quality of packing have delayed the loading, unloading, delivery, and receipt of goods at both ends. The signing of contracts for the transportation of cement has also encountered difficulties because this commodity involves many suppliers and buyers.

As of late March, some 20,000 metric tons of rice still had not been unloaded from various vessels in the Haiphong and Quang Ninh areas. The communications and transportation sector is continuing to coordinate with suppliers and buyers in solving all present problems, striving to successfully transport 60,000 metric tons of rice from the south in April.

#### **NHAN DAN Carries Series of Editorials**

##### **Praises New Tax Policies**

*BK011524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[NHAN DAN 1 April Editorial: "Correctly Implement Tax Policies"]

[Text] Tax policies serve as an effective means of allowing production and business sectors to develop in a way beneficial to the economy and the people's livelihood and of encouraging the collective and private sectors to make equitable and reasonable contributions to national construction and defense. Tax policies also appropriately readjust income, curb transactions harmful to the national economy, contribute to market management, and help combat such illegal activities as speculation, smuggling, and attempts to upset the market.

Recently, the state promulgated the law on taxes to be imposed on export goods and commercial import products and issued a regulation amending a number of articles of the stipulations governing industrial, trade, and commodity taxes. Many sectors and localities have guided grassroots organizations so they can scrupulously implement these tax policies.

The initial results achieved after 2 months of implementing the laws on taxes to be imposed on export goods and commercial import products indicate an increase in tax collection targets, a decrease in the feverish efforts to go after buying and selling operations, and a willingness by grassroots organizations to engage in production and business activities, to support the three major economic programs, and to limit the quantity of luxury goods. As far as industrial and trade taxes are concerned, many



localities have reviewed the list of households and updated business classification criteria and tax brackets in accordance with actual business transactions and price fluctuations.

Nevertheless, generally speaking, the tax policies have not yet been implemented very scrupulously and uniformly. The management of income tax collection has not yet been carried out satisfactorily. The amount of agricultural taxes collected in 1987 is not equal to that of 1986, while the amount of industrial and trade taxes collected in the entire country during the first quarter of 1988 accounts for only 60 percent of the quarterly plan norm, or about 10 percent of the annual plan norm.

The main cause of these poor tax collection results lies in the fact that party committee echelons and administrative organs have not succeeded in making people clearly understand the party and state's policies regarding finance and taxation. As far as agricultural tax are concerned, even though more study must be made in the areas of policy and mechanism, it should be pointed out that, acting at variance with the state's regulations and the decree of the Council of Ministers, a number of localities have deliberately made decisions in writing to establish lower tax brackets or lower land classification criteria and to grant indiscriminate tax reductions and exemptions. Instead of helping with collecting taxes overdue, they want the central administration to abolish them. As a result, far from declining, the amount of taxes overdue is likely to increase and linger on.

With regard to industrial and trade taxes, there have been quiet a few localities issuing guidance for implementation in a way that does not conform with the spirit of the state regulation such as temporarily postponing the deadline for implementation of the regulation, lowering tax rates without permission, applying tax rates and giving tax exemptions or tax reductions to those who are not entitled to it, making the collection of commodity tax impossible, and so forth.

This erroneous guidance has reduced the effect of the new regulation on taxes, resulted in a failure to exploit various new sources of revenue brought about by our policies, and caused confusion for local tax sectors in their work. The reorganization of the tax sector lacks uniform and specific guidance. Some localities did reorganize it while others did not, thus causing lax control over industrial and trade tax collection efforts. The delay in the promulgation of a decree that provides guidance for the implementation of the regulation on industrial and trade taxes has more or less affected the results of tax collection.

As our national economy is still made up by many components, to help everyone adopt a correct attitude toward financial work in general, and tax affairs in particular, it is necessary to have constant, prompt,

effective, and extremely strict leadership by party committees and the administration at various levels. Everyone's awareness of their responsibilities and obligations is the most important factor ensuring the fulfillment of tax collection.

Because of poor performance in the first quarterly plan, the remaining 1988 tax collection work for the entire country is still very great. To carry out this task satisfactorily, various echelons, sectors, and localities must first continue to support and create all conditions necessary to facilitate tax collection. While a number of tax policies continue to be studied and perfected, various sectors, localities, and establishments must not revise policies and systems at will as this may cause a collection shortfall in the budget. Instead, they must correctly comply with the regulation on taxes issued by the state.

Regarding industrial and trade taxes, it is necessary to intensify efforts to keep a close watch on production and business activities, and on market prices in order to control and manage all the households engaged in trading, readjust those cases where taxes were uncollectable, conduct monthly self-criticism sessions to publicly discuss the loss of taxes, and ensure democracy, equality, and rationality. We must combine indoctrination with administrative measures, conduct propaganda, and create all favorable conditions for the laboring people to enthusiastically participate in the struggle against the false declaration of tax, against tax fraud and tax evasion, and against a tendency to postpone or refuse to pay taxes on schedule. We must support and encourage those who, engaging in legal production and business operations, have their taxes fully paid and must severely punish dishonest merchants, speculators, and smugglers as they are disrupting the market.

The system of tax collection must be strengthened and consolidated. We must reinforce it with capable cadres of high qualities, promptly remove those cadres and personnel who are corrupt or deviant, who have connections with bad people, or who violate the discipline in the management of cash and goods.

### **Urges Dialogue With Youth**

*BK011444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 25 Mar 88*

[NHAN DAN 26 March editorial: "Trust in and Enter Into Democratic Dialogue With the Young Generation"]

[Text] The experience of the revolution during the past 40 years shows that our youth's great achievements in the cause of national construction and defense are inseparable from the party leadership, the concern of various echelons and sectors, and efforts of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU].

In his address to the Fifth HCMCYU Congress on 27 November 1987, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, after highly appraising the youth for their

great contributions, stressed: To overcome weaknesses and to enhance efficiency of young people's activities and their education, we must, first of all, renovate all party organizations' leadership over youth-related work.

Experience shows that the youth movement will develop evenly and effectively wherever party committee echelons have begun renovating their leadership style by, first of all, placing their confidence in, and increasing dialogue with, the young generation and considering the building of a strong youth union to be part and parcel of the party building task.

The party leadership over the youth union must be concretely reflected, first of all, in determining the orientation of the union's political and other activities. There are still many weak points in the youth movement caused by the fact that party committee echelons and the administration have neither paid enough attention to supervising the youth-related task nor realized that it is a political task of strategic significance. Many party organizations, party committee echelons, and the administration usually think only of exploiting the youth or remember the youth union only when they need the strength of youth to help overcome difficult situations. A matter of great concern is that in many localities party cadres show little respect for and lack confidence in the organizational ability and creativity of the youth; some even interfere too obtrusively in the youth union's activities. We should release the youth's creative labor power through the development of a new way of thinking, through the showing of confidence in their dynamism and creativity, and through the adoption of a truly democratic attitude in opening dialogue with young people so that they may surge forward with confidence in the cause of building a new society.

Under the conditions wherein it holds power, the party carries out youth-related work through sociopolitical systems in which the party and state policies regarding the youth play a very great role. For the youth, in exerting their leadership party organizations must attach utmost importance to the correct assessment of, and unity between, obligation and interest; especially the successful formulation and institutionalization of systems and policies to ensure the favorable development of the youth movement.

Renovating the style of leadership over the youth must also be reflected in the exemplary attitude and acts of party committee echelons, administrative cadres, and of each party member vis-a-vis the young generation. Lessons drawn from many localities have clearly shown that degenerate and deviant party cadres and members, especially those holding positions of authority, always adversely affect youth-related work. The paternalist and undemocratic conduct of party committee echelons is a great obstacle to the youth union's activities. The present situation requires all the more urgently that party committee echelons respect the youth's legitimate aspirations and maintain a democratic attitude toward the

youth and their union's organizations. At the same time, they must create favorable conditions for achieving democratization in all activities of the union in order to ensure that all grass-roots organizations and members of the youth union can learn about, discuss, carry out, and supervise the union's work.

Democratizing the union's activities must become a mechanism in organizing practical activities. Broadening democracy, realizing openness, and increasing dialogue with the youth will bring the leadership task closer to grass-roots units and the youth, through which party organizations will have conditions for actively formulating plans and appropriate policy relating to the union's cadres. To achieve this, we must ensure a consistent supply of information in various fields to young party cadres and members as well as to members of the union, and on this basis, to help them clearly distinguish right from wrong so as to participate actively in discussion of the union's general task. The motto: "Listen to the youth and talk to them in such a way as to make them understand" must be profoundly applied in the party's ideological work.

Renovating leadership over the youth-related task, having a correct perception on and confidence in the young generation's powerful potential in all domains, consistently carrying out democratic dialogue with the youth and their union organizations, and developing the youth's creativity in all aspects of life are an important orientation for various echelons of party committees and the administration at present.

#### **Calls for Changes in Management**

*BK010933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 30 Mar 88*

[NHAN DAN 31 March editorial: "Renovate the Management of State Industrial Enterprises"]

[Text] At present, there are nearly 3,300 state industrial enterprises countrywide which annually turn out some 60 percent of the total value of gross industrial production output. However, due to many different causes, on the average only 50 percent or so of the production capacity of these enterprises have been used. The productivity, quality, and production and business results are still low and tend to decrease.

The regulations on state industrial enterprises which have been promulgated and attached to Decree 93-CP on 8 April 1977 by the Council of State have become basically no longer suitable to the requirements of the new management mechanism.

With a view to implementing uniformly the system of planning in accordance with the socialist accounting procedures set forth by the sixth party congress, creating conditions for liberating production capabilities, increasing production and business results, and bringing into play the leading role of the state-run economy, the

Council of Ministers issued the regulations on state industrial enterprises which are attached to decree 50-HDBT, dated 22 March 1988 to replace the old regulations.

This is the text of rules and regulations of the state which are aimed at institutionalizing and applying to life the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee's Third Plenum. The new regulations are mainly applied to state industrial enterprises, including independent and joint enterprises, and at the same time, serve as the basis of issuing specific guidelines for suitable application to the characteristics of state enterprises in the construction and transportation sectors.

The regulations published this time present many new important points, clearly assert the positions, operational principles, and fundamental tasks of enterprises; and clearly define the authority, responsibility, and duty of enterprises in managing and using socialist assets. Enterprises are authorized to concede, sell, hire, or rent fixed assets; and to initiate the replacement and renovation of assets by using many sources of funds to develop production and business. They must seek all measures to constantly enhance the results of the use of their assets.

Based on the guidelines and objectives of the state plan, the planning task, and market demands, enterprises will independently determine projects for products and production components, and exercise management control along the principles of combining production specialization with general business, promoting the collectivized workers' mastery role through the organization of congresses of workers and civil servants, councils of enterprises, and workers' inspection committees. At the same time, they must ensure the one-commander system for the management of enterprises, clearly determine the relationship between enterprises and higher echelons, state functional agencies, and the local administration. The authority and responsibility, and the duty and benefits of enterprises in various fields of production and business must be stipulated according to the scope of the new management mechanism for planning, scientific and technical operations, material supply, consumption of products, labor, wages, finance, currency, credit, payment, prices, economic alliance, economic contracts, export-import, economic relations with foreign countries, use of resources, protection of environment, accounting, auditing, statistics, reporting, control, and inspection. At the same time, the responsibility of higher agencies for these domains must also be determined to ensure favorable conditions for enterprises to score high economic results in their activities.

The regulations further stipulate the general concept of structural production organization and the organization of management apparatus for joint enterprises, and the authority and responsibility of member units in the direction of stronger decentralization to create autonomy in production, business, life organization, and the social welfare of member units in the joint enterprises.

This time, the regulations on state industrial enterprises reflect the viewpoints and contents of the new management mechanism concerning state industrial enterprises, agreement with the requirements of eliminating red tape and subsidization, and a vigorous shift to socialist accounting and business.

Thoroughly understanding and implementing the regulations constitute a broad and profound struggle in each state industrial enterprise. We must resolutely oppose the habit of subsidization and procrastination, shift to dynamic and really effective work, and positively contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in each locality and countrywide.

## Briefs

### Northern 5th-Month Spring Rice

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry reported that northern provinces so far have planted more than 1 million hectares of 5th-month spring rice. Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu provinces, and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities are guiding and assisting various districts and grass-roots units to care for these ricefields. Many cooperatives of these localities also helped cooperative members produce more animal manure for applying to their 5th-month spring rice. [Summary] [BK011543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 March 88]

### Soviet Ship in Haiphong

Hanoi VNA April 1—The Soviet cultural ship "Pavel Korshagin" has arrived in Haiphong Port City at the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU]. It will join the local youth in a diversified cultural and sport program in honour of the 57th anniversary of the HCMCYU (March 26). The ship was converted from a freezer-ship into a mobile cultural and propaganda unit in service of young Soviet sailors working at sea. [Text] [BK011627 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 1 Apr 88]

### National Seminar on Education

Hanoi VNA April 1—The Ministry of Education sponsored a two-day national seminar in Ho Chi Minh City recently on the eradication of illiteracy and application of compulsory primary education. Attending the seminar were representatives of UNESCO in charge of the Asian-Pacific Program on Education for All (APPEAL). The participants heard reports on the eradication of illiteracy and application of compulsory primary education in various countries in the region. Vietnam plans to apply compulsory primary for almost all children and basically complete illiteracy eradication for adults throughout the country by the year 1990. Within the framework of APPEAL, the Ministry of Education will also organize experimental courses on culture, science

and technology for those who want to raise their knowledge to serve production. [Text] [BK010811 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 1 Apr 88]

#### **Population Center Established**

Hanoi VNA April 1—The Population Documentation and Information Centre of Ho Chi Minh City has established contacts with its counterparts in 70 cities of the world through the Economic and Social Commission

for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The centre regularly receives the latest information about socio-economic and especially, demographic activities from population documentation and information centres in Paris, Tokyo, New Dehli, Bangkok, etc. ESCAP has provided the centre in Ho Chi Minh City with a photocopy machine and sent a group of experts there to help in the building of a modern computing centre to handle the relevant information. [Text] [BK010825 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 1 Apr 88]



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